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THE NEW PHILOSOPHY OF FORCE.

For Zion's Herald.

The scientific world, like the world at large, has its

nsations. They are more profound and extensive, less exciting and effervescent than others, and thereof these recent sensations, and most important in their onsequences, are the new doctrines of the character and relations of force. Though we do not see that ject of morals or religion or theology, as some have rather enthusiastically taught, yet the effects in physical philosophy are likely to be deeper and wider than se of any other discovery since the determination

culations upon this subject began to be regarded vorably in scientific circles, though Count Rumford d nearly fifty years before made discoveries which re. The new doctrines are chiefly two, and are ter, is absolutely indestructible; it cannot be anven by human agency. By most of the scientific riters on the subject this doctrine is called the "Conervation of Force," though Herbert Spencer names

The other doctrine is that of the "Correlation of Forces." Light, heat, electricity, magnetism, motion,
They perhaps do nothing to establish the spiritualistic many different forces or different modes of the same force-for upon this point the writers are not uniform - and to be convertible into each other. Thus it is very well known that there is an ultimate relation between heat and motion. Friction produces heat. Even the savage knows that fire may be kindled by ubbing pieces of wood together. The arrest of a ody in motion is always attended with the developous hammering. A body let fall from a considerable itself, but in the substance by which its fall is interupted; that is, the motion is not annihilated, but ensible" motion. Heat is, therefore, described Professor Tyndall in his interesting volume reished here last year, " as a mode of motion." Not that the fall of one pound through 772 feet, or of 772 big and Carpenter, and in Herbert Spencer's "First pounds through one foot, will produce heat enough to ise the temperature of a pound of water one degree water one degree Fahrenheit will generate force by Prof. Wilson, of Dickinson College. ufficient to elevate one pound of matter 772 feet, or 72 pounds one foot. Heat is thus not only produced motion, but is transformable into it. This is evint from various familiar facts. Generally we know that heat expands a body. But expansion is only a rement of the different parts to a greater distance heat into motion on a large scale is seen in the team engine, in which "the piston and all its connitant masses of matter are moved by the molecu-

We have spoken of heat as something which may e produced by motion, and also transformed into ion. We have also intimated that it is itself a kind of motion. The latter is one of the conjectures which the recent investigations go far to establish as acts. What the precise character of heat is has not ret been scientifically determined; but enough has en ascertained to explode the old doctrines of orpuscles, caloric, etc., implying that it was a subnce. It is, moreover, very nearly certain that consists in a motion of the molecules, or ultimate particles of matter. By some it is thought that these articles vibrate with a greater or less rapidity, and hat their vibration constitutes the greater or les ount of heat which for the time affects the body This agitation may become so violent as to partially come cohesion and reduce the solid to a liquid; or it may become still more powerful, and reduce the iquid to a gas. There are other theories touching the subject, but none quite so plausible as this. A all events most scientific writers are agreed that mechanical motion produces heat, and that in this production there is no cessation of motion, but a change of form from the visible to the invisible

ar dilatation of the vapor of water."

What is true of the relation of heat to mechanics motion is true of electricity, magnetism, light, etc., in relation to the same, also in relation to heat, and to one another. The production of electricity by mechanical motion is illustrated in the boys' experimen with rubbed sealing wax, in the common electrical machine, and in the apparatus for exciting electricity by the escape of steam. Magnetism may result from notion, either immediately, as through percussion on ron, or mediately, or through electric currents previously generated by motion. So, too, motion produces light, as in the incandescent spark in the colision of flint and steel, and other hard substances, or indirectly as by the electric spark. Finally, motion is reproduced by each of these several agencies when he appropriate conditions are supplied.

Moreover, heat is transposed into electricity who issimilar metals touching each other are heated at the point of contact. Heat is converted into light etism, though not perhaps proved to be produced lirectly from heat, is produced indirectly through the edium of electricity. Chemical affinity is dependent nore or less on heat, and heat is a frequent result of chemical combination. How a current of electricity venerates magnetism, while in turn the rotation of a ermanent magnet generates currents of electricity: now electricity stands related to chemical affinity, and magnetism to light, and light to atomic arrangement; and how chemical action is connected with the genesis of all the various modes of motion, need only to be

There is one important manifestation of force which formable into this, and it is only to a limited extent road embankments, or on hill and mountain slopes that it is known to be capable of transformation into It matters not how great is the mass, if the rate of it other modes of force. Notwithstanding the discovery and important application of so many facts and principles of gravitation, its nature and relations still remain as great a mystery as ever. Faraday shows pretty conclusively that the old definition of " a simple ttractive force exerted between any two or all the ng inversely as the square of the distance," will need to be modified. If a certain amount of force is exerted between two particles at the distance of one foot, and only one hundredth of that amount is exerted when the particles are moved to the distance of ten feet, what becomes of the ninety-nine parts which have

natter, is absolutely indestructible; it cannot be an-italiated, and it cannot be created by natural, nor one great all-pervading force. The latter seems to be the general opinion, and is no doubt destined to

It is gratifying to observe that the new theories give no support to the materialistic as against the spiritualistic philosophers. As yet they determine doctrine, but they certainly seem to render the materialistic notion less gross and material. If they do not establish the doctrine that force is an attribute of spirit, they go far to explode the theory that it is a property of matter. It is very much more likely that matter is a property of force. As the case stands however, we think is hardly probable. Some of the best philosophers who have adopted and defended the new theory, resisting the effort of another school to enthrone a blind force over the universe, trace force sformed into heat; the "sensible" motion into itself to will as its source, and make it the supreme

ical philosophy for want of space. Our readers will find the subject fully discussed in Tyndal's " Heat as ation between heat and the motion produced by a Mode of Motion;" in the "Correlation and Conther agencies, but the quantitative relation of the servation of Forces," containing the results of inveswo has been determined. Mr. Joule has ascertained tigations by Grove, Helmholtz, Mayer, Faraday, Lie-Principles," all of which are published by the Apple tons; or if they want the whole thing in a nutshell, of Fahrenheit. The converse of this is also found to and are not at leisure to read the larger works, let be true, viz., that the heat requisite to raise a pound them read the admirable article in our last Quarterly.

> THE VOICE OF NIGHT. How beautiful the heavens look to-night! So calm, transparent; and the starry crowd,
> Those exquisite embodiments of light,
> Could ye not almost fancy they were proud
> Of their own loveliness? that they had bliss
> In beaming forth on such a night as this?

Forever and forever there is set-In the enduring sky a seal and sign,
A voiceless evidence of God! which yet—
Unchanged shall live, when this frail form of min
Hath mouldered from the bosom of the earth,
Leaving no record of its mortal birth.

The elements of which we are composed Beyond the grasping reach of time's control! That spirit which within us swells and speaks,

O thou, Creator, God! and can it be Tis so! the light which is sublimits,
The essence which is thought by Thee were given!
The fear and heaviness of doubt are o'er,
I muse and feel, and tremble and adore!

> GLACIERS. BY REV. J. H. JENNE. [Concluded]

THEORY CONTRADICTORY OF COMMON SENSE. The theory of gravity causation for glacial action has the misfortune to be contradictory of commo sense, and in a matter where the common judgment s not very likely to err. Those whose life occupation is mainly a life struggle with gravity, and with material resistances, in all their varieties, must l allowed especial qualification for estimating the cohesive force of bodies and the power of gravity to loose their particles, or control their masses. The common impression, derived from first apprehension and corroborated by all sorts of practical tests, is ad-

verse to such agency in glacial action. The presumption which allows such agency mus regard the ice mass as a solid, a fluid or semi-fluid, and the universal experience has never discovered in the antecedents of gravity a competency for such re sults in a solid as the glacier shows; and the notion of fluidity as a property of ice is both novel and contradictory to the common thought.

IS ICE A SOLID?

The solid is distinguished from the fluid by superior cohesion-which holds the particles together in opposition to gravity. In fluidity, gravity is superior ohesion. Ice not only ranks high in the comme estimation as a solid, but sustains its reputation by actual test and comparison. A bar of ice one incl square, will sustain a draught of ninety pounds in the irection of its length. A cube of ice one inch square requires a weight to crush it of about three hundred and fifty pounds, which is the weight of more tha usand cubic inches of ice. Thirteen thou sand to one, then, is the proportion of cohesive force in ice to gravity. By this rule, an ice column wil sustain itself, with nearly perpendicular sides, at more than one thousand feet of height; and supported laterally, as in the glacier, it may be elevated without crushing ad libitum.

RELATIVE POWER OF ICE TO SUSTAIN ITSELF AGAINST GRAVITY.

Let gravity be noted in its effects on other bodies as yet resists all attempts to bring it under the law of whose cohesion is greatly inferior to ice. A mass of orrelation, viz., that of gravitation. None of the loose earth will sustain itself at an angle of near other forces or forms of force are known to be trans- forty-five degrees, as may be seen by any one in railclination is not increased, even though the summit be lifted miles upward, on a base of proportionate extent. Except as rains, frost, winds or some agency other than gravity may effect the pile, it will stand self-sustained for ages. The fact that the earth mass sustains itself at an angle of forty-five degrees, while the ice mass, immensely more self-sustaining, moves down a plane of five degrees inclination—and also on a horizontal surface—makes impossible the belief, that gravity is the cause of such motion.

ANOTHER ADVERSE CONSIDERATION. The glacier, at its bearings on the mountain slopes, is conformed to all its irregularities. It is cast and disappeared? To suppose their annihilation would moulded in the mountain basin as though molten lava be an astounding assumption. The only resort, in had been poured into it from a crater at the moun-Prof. Faraday's estimation, is to some form of opera- tain summit, and hardening, had, recast in itself all tion which remains to be discovered. This is only the mountain's roughness. Rock islands protrude one of the difficulties surrounding the subject at this from the bottom through the glacial sea toward its point, and as they are difficulties equally great on any surface, or far above. Mountain spurs project intheory, they serve to show how little science as yet ward from the sides. The ice mass runs laterally can teach us concerning the essential nature of force. into bays and coves. It is as though T. sans had la-But though what is known is little in comparison | bored to dovetail and dowel the mo

attached glacier to be elevated into perpendicular position, the latter, in even that case, ought to be movable by gravity. To this let there be superadded the complication and intergrowth of the two scent of the glacier plane, and is not the footing up

PROF. AGASSIZ' CONTRIBUTION OF FORCE. Prof. A., allowing gravity to be the principal cause of motion, finds a probably concurrent one in expan sion produced by the freezing of water which finds its way into air cells in the ice mass. His theory is, that the successive layers of snow are concentrated to ice by summer rains and snow meltings, and that, in first ice formations, the displacement of air is not entire, and that subsequent filtrations of water into the air cells by freezing expand and give motion to the mass. If water by any means is introduced into the ice mass and frozen, there must be expansion and pressure to the extent of its amount; but the Profes sor's theory of producing such result is questionable is formed, there are two stages: first, the snow particles absorb fluidity up to the point of saturation, but thus far the spaces between them are not filled, and congellation then occurring, the result is frozen or crusted snow, with more porosity than solidity. Any expansion which may result from freezing at this stage will distend the particle into the surrounding spaces, ere is excess of water beyond the demand of particle absorption, it is free to pass through the spaces and down to the solid bottom, where to the extent of its amount, and by the force of superior gravity, it will displace all the air which by water under any circumstances is displaceable, and if frozen will make proper ice. How, on the Professor's theory, then, can motion of mass occur? Water, absorbed in excess, if any, massed to the exclusion of all air, are the only two phases under which water in the glacier can be subject to frost action. The first will give no motion, the second only in a first freezing when it becomes proper ice. Such action can only give annual effect to a thin cuticle upon the body of the glacier, and none to its mass.

A VOICE FROM NATURE. Prof. Agassiz affirms that the glacial elevation summer is nine or ten feet greater than in the winter. This feature is of vital importance to the question motion. The winter is the season of glacial harvest and accumulation. The summer is the period of expenditure and waste. Congealed humidity is the staple of its wealth, liquidity is to it ruin. Like its animal congener, the white bear, it puts on increase of substance to its formidable carcass under arctic rigors, but summer fervors sweat off much of the quisition. The alternate waste is however inferior to the gain, and the present bulk of the glacier is the footing up by long centuries of those annual differ-

Summer being the season of glacial depletion, it ight from this consideration to show reduced mass, hereas with all its loss it shows a large balance of in. If summer influence shall by condensation and mefaction reduce the winter level three feet-a nall allowance,-twelve feet at least must then be eredited to summer expansion in order that it may tand relatively nine feet above the winter level. A STARTLING PHENOMENON.

Here, then, we have a startling phenomenon, and mething the eye of the naturalist should be quick note. The elevation of the monster mass twelve and to cause adequate, and if adequate, enormous This force is also clearly distinguishable from gravity, first, in that its direction is reverse; secondly, in that it is periodical in its effect, showing relation to some cause involved in the great annual meterological

or if a power in the mass, adequate to such effects, was exerted equally in every direction. The powder exploded in a cannon presses equally in all directions out being effectually resisted every other way, it has effectual resistance in those directions. Zenithward gravity only will oppose, but down the plane the moving power and gravity will concur, hence the atter will be the major movement, and the action on the whole will be compounded in effect, as is the balance of resistant and concurring forces. In another article, the writer will give a theory of glacial action, based, as he thinks, on better reason than the one considered above.

For Zion's Herald. MINISTERIAL EDUCATION-A HINT.

BY REV. S. W. COGGESHALL, D.D. The Minutes show, that in 1862, 233, and in 1863 74 probationers were received into our Annual Conrences; an average of more than 300 for each year Of these about 40 were furnished by our two thec logical schools, and perhaps 60 more by all our coleges; making 100, or one third of the whole, and whom, by way of usage and compliment we call educated; although a college graduate among unrarely takes the theological course, and the theological cal student as rarely takes the college course; so that neither of these are but half educated for their work when they enter upon it.

As for the other two thirds they are mostly from the field, the workshop, the factory, the ship and the ounting room; young men who have not yet acquirintellectual habits, and many of whom, alas, never equire them. And these we send forth to be reputatives of our holy Christianity, which from the tions, and its evidences. Yea, we also send them forth as the representatives of our beloved Methodism-its doctrines, its polity, its benevolent institu-

divine Mind, which he seeks to impart to men in orvon't find it; and how else shall he prove that he is

Our old circuit system was an excellent educator, heological schools. The young men of the present but this is doubted. It is my own deliberate opini that the Methodist preachers in New England of the eceding generation were relatively superior to hose of the present. That is, that they were better rualified, and better adapted to the work and to the esent generation to the present times; and the esults of their labors plainly show it, and daily it is

coming more and more evident. The old circuit system made men, and in not a few stances, scholars likewise. For instance, between forty and fifty years ago, when we had not a school of earning in the land, and when all the New England Conference included all the Eastern States, and when its entire membership, included in six districts, the number of Conferences now, was not equal to that of the New England Conference of the present, it could boast of such men as Geo. Pickering, John Broadhead, John Lindsey, J. A. Merrill, Timothy Merritt, Elijah Hedding, Joshua Soule, Martin Ruter, of colleges, two of them bishops, and one editor of the great official," and the others were presiding officers of important districts, and likewise filled other esponsible stations. Now I wish any one to show me nine other men in all the New England Conferences united, that are equal to them, let alone the it cannot be done. The question of supposed supetively considered, is all bash, and the sooner we know it the better. This conceit should be out of us; Rom. xii. 3.

Thus, while we have discontinued the old mode of educating our junior preachers, we have not yet fully We are in a transition state All our schools of learning, we see, do not furnish us with more than one third of the required number, and that but imperfectly trained for their great work. We have a "Course of Study," embracing four years. But the candidate must pursue this without the assistance of instructors; with an examination but once a year, and that sometimes by very incompetent examiners; without adequate time, if he is a married man, and which is usually the case; and while at the same time, pursuing his ministerial duties and performing his pastoral labors. The conse-quence is, that some fail to pass the required examiations, and drop out of the work, while others who do pass, and enter the Conferences, are nevertheless sadly deficient in the qualifications requisite for these times, as the results of their labors do now plainly show, and are showing every year. A minority only

The old circuit " preacher in charge," often a man f great practical wisdom and experience and of eminent pulpit abilities, with two or three junion preachers under him, in the Atlantic States, at least, is now a man of the past. We read of him in books, like those of Dr. Stevens. But we see him not. He is gone, as we suppose, never to return. But there is yet one man, at least, who partially represents him-the Presiding Elder. "The Presiding Elders," said Dr. Fiske upon the floor of the Webster Conference of 1834, "are the professors in our great itinerant college." And if a Presiding Elder is a man of large theological attainments, and faithful and affectionate in his work, he may do much towards training the junior preachers, and successfully preparing them for their annual examinations, and for a full induction to their great work.

But if the Presiding Elder is him atterly incompetent to this part of his duty, it is most unfortunate for the young preachers under his charge, who may fail through this criminal incompetency, and also a sad thing for the church of God, which waits for the coming of his messengers. The inal and full expenditure by the muzzle. On this late General Conference, after some earnest calls and apposition of force so operating in the glacier, the protestations upon this subject, and which had been ircling earth beneath and at the sides will interpose waxing louder for many years, at last passed the waxing louder for many years, at last passed the following Resolution: That the good of the church requires the appointment of men of deep piety, of large enterprise, of the best gifts, and of acknowledged efficiency, to the office of Presiding Elder; and the special attention of the Bishops is respectfully called to this subject." Very well. We shall see him, for the Bishops will heed this call, and how far the church will be benefited by it.

Music! 'tis heard in every passing breeze, As laughingly it plays among the trees;— Music! 'tis heard in every rippling rill, That sparkling issues from its native hill;— Music! concordant music! sweet sublime!

For Zion's Herald. INTELLECTUAL TOPIARY WORK. BY THRACE TALMON,

In the 17th century it was all the rage in Paris to trim and train the ornamental shrubbery into repre-sentations of men, animals and architectural structures. To such an extent was this art practised a one time in the great standing military camps of the Romans, that the Emperor Hadrian gusted with the shrub forms, and prohibited then cessity of the case is a literary religion, and to be into the image of a stock or statue, and he showed he expounders of its doctrines, its morals, its institu- his good taste as well as good sense. Besides he had

pity on the sap.

Herein he differs from the new critic of the Methodist,

work of art engrafted upon nature! Why cannot all

all constructed of flexile box-myrtle. Only think of Why cannot we of America trim and twist our ass-willows into crypts and verdant cloisters? We night call them feline-salyxes, and who could dispute he old Roman atmosphere, especially with such repectable Latinity attached! Then there is the alyx Babylonica, that could be tortured into a beaustate processions, and they were used in the early estivals of Ceres and Minerva. The more I think of it, the larger hold takes the idea-that our weepng-willows shall be trimmed into classical parasols. What shall be done with our common herbs, like

the milk-weed, the crow-foot and the thistle? What aroma of antique beauty and splendor can we cast on bem? By what legerdemain may they be twisted nto the cultured shape, redolently suggestive of imortal bucolies and pastoral boodhs?

weet, by a parity of reasoning, the thistle by any nwittingly crushed under a thin slipper. Yet who would not rather be hurt by a Sonchus Syngenesia han by a "sow thistle?" If you would not appreiate the difference, all I can offer for your conso on is, strive to attain a modicum of the culture ended by our friend of the Methodist. As or the milk-weed, imagine that to be Corydon and Thyrsis, while the crow-foot is easily disposed of, when we remember the ancient idea that it caused a convulsive grinning, (Vide P. Virgilii Maronis Bucolica. Ecl. vii. 41.) Let that be cut by a sharp tooth

To make the topiary work perfect in all its branches question of supposed superiority. We all know that and departments, the apples shall be pared on the trees. A new parer is out, of which the patentee says, " By riority of Methodist preachers of the present genera- this the fruit is quickly and most perfectly pared, the perfectly removed." Antiquity, however, being in greater demand than any modern apple-parer, we ould send to the Vatican for the sword with which lexander cut the Gordian knot. To drop this figure, is the critic of the Methodist,

the coolly condemns our literary and scientific institions as far below what should be the standard of a he moon, that he can look down with such sublime ontempt upon our mundane creeping and groveling, ur new and extremely fresh atmosphere? If so, it will not cost him much effort to gaze in the direction erewith indicated for antique and patriarchal instiutions, of which we happen to have at least a brace mong us, viz., Slavery and Mormonism. They date back some ways into the shades of old time. They have a halo of history, and challenge competition in the regards of all lookers backward, from Lot's wife lown to our critic.

Some of the greatest men of the world-men wh ave contributed most to the elevation of their race and the improvement of the methods of civilizationnen who have done valiant work for the holy cause given from the right hand of the Almighty God, and who have helped their fellow beings find their way to the throne of heavenly glory, for which all the ages will render eternal anthems of praise-have never been admitted to any college or university of

"we take the following extracts, from which our eaders may get a glimpse of Mr. Emerson's religious apposed to lean strongly towards the rationalistic and we ragret the want of space to give it entire. endorse the philosophy which underlies the doctrines of Mr. Emerson's critic. Both are evidently on the

his mind, a man of insight rather than reflection; having no tendency to system, no logical habit; he never argues, he only states.

But on this evening, our teacher seemed to think it necessary to deliver his soul negatively as well as positively. The first half of the discourse was a full and careful statement of moral and spiritual facts and laws. It was, as always, full of insight. It called every man into the forum of reason, into the sanetuary of conscience, and was at once eminently wise, and truly religious.

account of his age or country—so unnecessary to make any apology because of his circumstances or his education; one who, born a Jew, in the age of Augustus, goes before Christendom still as its spiritual and moral leader? And if, in all these respects, he alyx Babylonica, that could be tortured into a beauiful parasol. Parasols are classical. Ancient monunents have them portrayed as a conspicuous object
of putting him in a rank by himself?

of putting him in a rank by himself?

Mr. Emerson's theory of religion is, that it comes to man only through his individual sight of the moral laws; that it is an intuition of the soul. No doubt no religion is worth much until it becomes a personal insight; until we know God, and duty and immortality with our own minds, we do not really possess them. No doubt—but what shall awaken this intuitive power? what shall open the eye of the soul, and tive power? what shall open the eye of the soul, and belp it to see God? The experience of the human race answers that God sends prophets, inspired men, saints, apostles, to arouse in others this instinct of religion by their own faith. So a current of religions life is formed, which carries along those who are in it. I do not say that the churches contain all the religion, or that there are no dead-and-alive churches

ngion, or that there are no dead-and-alive churches now, as there were when John wrote the Revelation. But on the whole, the current of religious life in a community runs mostly in the channels of the churches. The churches, like the banks of a river, confine the current, and so keep it a running stream. All the water is not in the rivers, and the beds of some rivers

speculate, when they meet each other, on the grandeur of the soul, in its lonely flight to the lonely God. But when I read Southey's Life of Wesley, and see whole communities snatched out of heathen darkness and sin by the power of Christian faith; when I see a new life poured into English society, and souls redeemed from darkness and evil, by the poor traveling minimarine. I feel that there is contained and the second traveling the second traveling that the second traveling traveling the second traveling traveling the second traveling traveling that the second traveling trav that Plato ever taught in his highest moods. In fact, Concord is to New England what New England is to America, a noble centre of thought and power, but isolated somewhat and narrowed by its seclusion, having many of the evils of monastic institutions.

Mr. Emerson calls our attention frequently to Brahminism and the Vedas, to Confucius and to Zoroaster, and wishes us to put these on the same level with Jesus and the New Testament. I am somewhat familiar with these religions and their founders. I have studied them, more or less, for twenty years. I am prepared to say and to prove, that while each of these that Plato ever taught in his highest moods. In fact.

pared to say and to prove, that while each of these systems has its own value, each of them is one-sided and narrow, and that Christianity flowing from the New Testament and the life of Christ, is all-sided, and comprehends them all—adding to them, moreover, something not to be found in any of them. What are the Four Books of Confucius? Good, wholesome, household morality—maxims of prudence and virtue, like the sayings of Dr. Franklin, the fables of Æsop, or the Proverbs of Solomon. But there is no religion in Confucius. He knows nothing of God or immortality—he does not pretend to know anything. And what are the Vedas? We have been directed now, what are the Vedas? We have been directed now, for some twenty years, by the Concord philosophers, to read the Vedas. Mr. Emerson has told us to read them; Mr. Thoreau told us to read them; Mr. Alcott has given us the same advice. But I cannot but doubt a little whether all of these gentlemen have themselves read them, for I recollect well, that when Mr. Thoreau lamented that the people of Massachusetts went to church on Sunday, instead of staying at home to read the Vedas, that at that time they had had not been translated into any modern lamenage. and all we never been admitted to any college or university of our or any other land. And this that the power of God might be made manifest. A collegiate education is good, but the culture which proceeds from divine illumination is infinitely better. Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, said the Lord.

We do greatly err when we attempt to circumscribe the work of Infinite Wisdom by the small, narrow bounds of men's fashioning, however ostensibly authorized and precedented. Let us receive the blessings provided for our culture and advancement, with devout gratitude, ever mindful of our absolute dependence upon divine grace for their truest use, and holiest profit.

EMERSON CRITICISED BY A UNITARIAN.

From a lecture recently delivered by Rev. James Freeman Clarke in the Hollis Street Church, Boston, on the "Religious Philosophy of Ralph Waldo Emerge", we take the following extracts, from which our last the content of the church of Sunday, instead of staying at home to read the Vedas, that at that time they had had not been translated into any modern language, and all we knew of them was through quotations in Colebrooke and other readers of Sanscrit. Even now we have in English only a part of the Rig-Veda and Soma Veda. Well, I have taken the advice of our Concord friends. I have read the Vedas, so far as they are accessible to one ignorant of Sanscrit. What do they contain? Liturgies, litanies, hymns, prayers—very much like the invocations and litanies to saints in a Catholic prayer book—only addressed instead to Indra, God of Rain, to Agni, God of Fire, to the Soma plant—to the Dawn, and the like. The religion of the Vedas has no philosophy nor theology; it is simple worship of the forces of Nature. Brahminism, which came later, is a pure spiritual pantheism. There is nothing real but Spirit. All else is Maya, illusion. Now when Jesus says "God is spirit," when Paul says that God is "above all, and through all, and in us all," and that "from him, and thom a part of the Rig-Veda and Soma Veda. Well, I have taken th all the essential truth in the Buddhist doctrine of the soul's progress amid the laws of nature; all the truth in Zoroaster's great battle between good and evil; all the truth in the Greek worship of Beauty, and the Roman deification of Law. Christianity ought not to be confounded or mixed with other religions, because it is unphilosophical to do so. They are all partial, it is universal. They are religions of races, it is the re-ligion of the human race.

of Mr. Emerson's critic. Both are evidently on the same road, but Mr. Emerson is far ahead.

In the last of his recent course of lectures, Mr. Emerson gave us his views concerning religion and Christianity. I heard them with dissatisfaction. Many, however, proclaimed the lecture the best he had ever delivered. But I thought it more polemical, more negative, and therefore less Emersonian, than many others. For it has always been one of the beautiful things about him to assert rather than deny; to state what he knows, and to pass by what he is ignorant of; to say what he believes, not what he disbelieves. Being by the innermost structure of his mind, a man of insight rather than reflection; having no tendency to system, no logical habit; he never argues, he only states.

Interest a to do so. They are religions of races, it is the religion of the human race.

For that religion is surely to become the religion of religions truth to be found in all the elements of religions truth to be found in all the theologies and philosophies of the world, and which gives them to us in a vital synthesis. Christianity teaches, with Moses, the unity of God; with the Brahmins, that spirit is the substantial reality in all things; with the Zendavesta, that life is a battle between good and evil; with Buddism, that the soul is saved or lost by its own fidelity to the great laws of the universal. They are religions of races, it is the religion of the human race.

For that religion is surely to become the religion of the human race.

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For that relig

Christianity has filled the world more full of God's beauty and majesty than any Hellenic eye ever saw or imagination dreamed. No ancient poetry ever described the beauty of nature, saw its pathos, heard its song and psalm, its melody of woods and winds and waters, as modern Christian poetry describes it and Christian art paints it.

If the churches were as dilapidated as Mr. Emerann represents them to be, we should nave have been

sanctuary of conscience, and was at once eminently wise, and truly religious.

In the last part of the discourse, however, he went into a region of criticsm. I understood him to deny the value of all positive and traditional religion; to consider churches or community religion as injurious, except as being too weak to do either much good or barm. He thought the day of traditional piety gone by—only intuitive and original morality was of any account. He told us that he expected to see the churches resolved into hospitals, and the religious societies into philanthropic associations. All creeds and beliefs were becoming more and more dilapidated. Calvinism is becoming Unitarianism, and Unitarianism fast passing into Naturalism. The Bible is good to quote, just as the Vedas and Confucius, but in no other sense. Jesus Christ is the greatest of all souls who have lived, and the nearest

with what is a yet concealed, that little is really important, and the recent discoveries already evince the most far-recent effects of the continuous of the continuous forms repeats the question of his prototype, "Art thou he that should come, or do we look for another Christ, better and wiser than thou?"—the same answer may

> have seen and heard, the blind receive their sight, the lame walk, the deaf hear, the dead are raised, and the poor have the gospel preached to them." For how was the conscience of the people taught that slavery was wrong, except by perpetual appeals to Christ's law of love, and by the sense of justice which flows a steady perennial stream, out of the four gospels, as from four fountains, into the nation's heart. pels, as from four fountains, into the nation's heart.
>
> Mr. Emerson would like to have the churches turned into hospitals, schools and philanthropic establishments. So a person, going through one of our great cotton mills, might suggest that the space occupied in the lower story by the steam engine and boilers, might be more usefully devoted to spindles and looms. The boilers and engine supply the force which moves every loom, and every spindle, up to the fifth story in the building. So it is the faith in the Infinite and Eternal, taught by the church, which gives the motor power to carry on every useful work God is our father, we begin to see that man is our brother. When we feel that God has pardoned our sins, we turn with sympathy and pity to our fellow sinners. It is the love of Christ which constraineth

lus to serve our fellow-men. It was Christianity which has made philanthropy.

I said at the beginning of this lecture that the two grand principles of Mr. Emerson's teaching were self-reliance and God reliance. I also said that they were not reconciled, but alternated. The reconciling element, both of thought and life, seems to be absent. He has no metaphysics—that is, none of the Reflective faculty which seeks System, Congruity, Coherence. He has no Logic, that is, none of the Reflective faculty which goes step by step from premise to tive faculty which goes step by step from premise to conclusion, and desires to see the sequence and de-pendence of things. I recollect, that after his Sermon mind. It is intuitive, not deductive. But so the reconciling intellectual element is wanting, to bring the personal will and impersonal intuition into harmony. But I think that Mr. Emerson also, with all his wonderful sagacity and profound insight, is like a marble palace, with mountains, rivers and woods before it. From the windows on one side you see all lovely nature—from the windows on another you see the graceful art of fair gardens, soft lawns, and terraces graceful art of fair gardens, soft lawns, and terraces covered with vases and statues. From another side you see men walking to and fro. From the observatory above you watch through the telescope the solemn multitude of fires which blaze on the brow of night. But one side of the building has all its windows closed with blinds and shutters. He cannot look out on the side which opens into the world-current of human sympathy. He has a noble love for all excellence, a heart generous as that of an angel; but he does not easily feel the sympathetic life of man, and all included therein. To him it seems weakness not strongth. But man grows from these weakness, not strength. But man grows from these we sources—his individual life, and his common life bot which flows into him from within, that which flows into him from without.

> A NEW COMMANDMENT. Beneath the shadow of the Cross,
> As earthly hopes remove,
> His new commandment Jesus gives, His new commandment Jesu His blessed word of Love

O bond of union strong and deep! O bond of perfect peace! Not e'en the lifted cross can harm, If we but hold to this

Then, Jesus, be thy Spirit ours!
And swift our feet shall move

"BLESSED ARE THE PURE IN HEART." Purity of heart is Christian holiness. The heart of the godly men is a heart purified by faith and pre-nerved by a Divine influence, and by this process the believer in Christ—the man of purified heart, the man of renewed mind—is made meet for the inheri-

There are in Europe 43 reigning sovereigns, not including those who possess titles only. Of those 43, nine belong to the Roman Catholic religion, but one of that number is excommunicated; 31 are Protestants, one is of the Orthrdox Greek Church, one a Mahometan, and the 43d is the Pope. The Catholics are two Emperors—Austria and France; four Kings or Queens—Bavaria, Spain, Portugal, and Saxony; two Princes—of Leichtenstein and Monaco. The excommunicated Sovereign is King Victor Emmanuel. The 31 who protest the Roman Catholic religion are nine Kings or Queens—of Great Britain, Prussia, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Holland, of the Belgians, Hanover, Greece, and Wurtemberg; six Grand Dukes—Baden, Hesse Cassel, Mecklenburg-Schwerein, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, and Saxe-Dukes—Baden, Hesse Cassel, Mecklenburg-Schwerein, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, and SaxeWeimar; seven Dukes—Anhalt, Brunswick, Nassau,
Saxe-Meinengen, Saxe-Attenburg, Saxe Coburg, and
Schleswig-Holstein; nine Princes—Lippe-Detmold,
Lippe - Shaumberg, Reuss - Greiz, Reuss - Schleiz,
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, and Waldeck; one Elector—Hesse-Darmstadt;
one Landgrave—Hesse-Homburg. The Orthodox
Greek Sovereign is the Emperor of Russia, and the
Mussulman Sovereign, the Sultan. There are besides
in Europe seven R-publics, two exclusively Catholic—San Marino and Andorre; and five where the
majority of the inhabitants are Protestants—Switzerland, Hamburg, Bremen, Frankfort, and Lubeck.—
Galignani.

The cure of an evil tongue must be done at the heart. The weights and wheels are there, and the clock strikes according to their motion. A guileful heart makes a guileful tongue and lips. It is the workhouse where is the forge of deceits and slanders; and the tongue is only the outer shop where they are vended, and the door of it. Such ware as is made

FROM OUR MISSIONARY ROOMS AT NEW YORK, INDIA .- Rev. E. W. Parker, in a letter dated at Mora

India.—Rev. E. W. Parker, in a letter union at Moradabad, January 5, 1865, says:

"Last Saturday evening was our watch meeting, and last Sanday our first quarterly meeting ever held in the Moradabad district of the India Conference. All the misionaries and native helpers from the Moradabad charges and from Sambhal were present. God was with us at our watch meeting, and encouraged our hearts, as we reviewed the past and looked forward to the future. The meeting was a law to meet present, yet all seemed to enter into ing was new to most present, yet all seemed to enter into the spirit of the meeting and enjoy it.

"On Sunday, at eight, A. M., we met in the chapel for

"On Sunday, at eight, A. M., we met in the chapet for love feasts, when about twenty-five persons testified of their love to God and his cause. Most of these testimonies were clear and encouraging. At eleven o'clock Bro. Mansell preached to about sixty persons in the chapel, and again at three P. M.

n at three P. M. met for Sunday School. This school averages "We met for Sunday School. This school averages about forty pupils, who are appropriately arranged in four classes. After Sunday School the missionaries and native assistants went to three different bazars in the city, and preached to the heathen. Their pulpits were the brick well-curbs at the corners of the public streets, where ongregations can always be collect congregations can always be collected. These sermons, or exhortations, were delivered at each of these wells to congregations of from one hundred to three hundred. In the evening we again met in the chapel for the sacramental services. Bro. Cawdell briefly addressed the audience on the nature of baptism, after which he baptized three adult persons. One of these was an old man who had spent most of his life in wickedness and idolatry, but who now, in the last days of his life, and on the first day of a new year, gave himself publicly to God to lead a new life. After these baptisms, Bro. Mansell baptized the infant After these baptisms, Bro. Mansell baptized the laughter of John Judd, one of our native exhorters. daughter of John Judd, one of our native exhorters. We then proceeded to take up our regular monthly collection for the missionary cause, which amounted to over eight rupees, about the average amount of our subscription monthly during the year. With the money thus collected from this native church one exhorter has been supported. We then sang the sacramental hymn, and proceeded to the administration of the Lord's Supper. Over thirty received the sacrament, besides the missionaries and their ceived the sacrament, besides the missionaries and their wives. It was a solemn time indeed, and I believe that all the members of our little church left the chapef with a clearer faith and a purer love. May God grant us many

MISS MARGARET KILPATRICK.—This lady was one of three young women who, in 1856, sailed for Africa to aid the sainted Mrs. Ann Wilkins in teaching the native youth of that dark land the knowledge of the Saviour of mankind. She was a willing, cheerful, and successful worker, and was faithful unto death. She was obliged to visit this country twice with a view to the recovery of he wasted powers, but this second visit was not attended, a the first, with restoring virtue for future labors in the field r choice, but resulted in the research sweetly resignerings of this present time, and a most sweetly resigner whether the present to her everlesting rest. Whether Yes, and joyous removal to her everlasting rest. Whether in sickness or in health, Margaret Kilpatrick was a bright and shining light, and her name will go down in the history of missions in Africa, united with that of her dearly beloved Ann Wilkins, as precious to all who ever knew them in this country or in Africa.

NEW ENGLAND EDUCATION SOCIETY.

MR EDITOR:—As your readers are generally interested in the prosperity of this Society, I forward to you for publication a brief statement of its doings and prospects.

The ninth annual meeting of the Society was held in Boston, on Wednesday, the 8th of March. As the meeting was merely for the transaction of business and the choice of officers, the attendance was not large; but every one present was evidently animated by a horeful spirity one present was evidently animated by a hopeful spirit

Ten young men have been aided the past year; six at the Wesleyan University and four at the Biblical Institute. The whole number assisted by the Society is fifty-three, a large majority of whom are actively engaged in the work of the ministry. The receipts for the current expenses of the year amounted to \$922; of which sum the

greater portion was derived from the contributions of the churches in the year 1863—4. In addition, a bequest of one thousand dollars has been received from Mrs. Eleanor Trafton, of Boston, the in-come of which will be available after her decease. This is the second time this benevolent lady has honored her-self, and blessed the Society, by the bequest of a like amount. Are there not other elect ladies in our church who will follow her example, and give their influence and wealth to support a noble charity? If they cannot give so great a sum, let them contribute according to

their ability, and this will be acceptable in the sight of Heaven, "for God loveth a cheerful giver."

There is a wide field of usefulness now open to the So clety, and the demands upon its treasury will be much larger in the fature than they have been in the past. The narger in the future than they have been in the past. The number of young men in our institutions who are studying with reference to preaching the gospel is quite large, and many of them will require aid. The task of self-support through an extensive course of study, always too much for an ordinary constitution, is at the present time quite impossible. It is therefore now more than ever the duty of the churches liberally to assist in educating young men for the ministry. men for the ministry.

An earnest wish was expressed by many members

patronizing Conferences, at which the character aims of the New England Education Society, and likewise the claims of our institutions of learning might be fully presented; and, on motion of Dr. Barrows, a res-Committees were also appointed to visit the Conferences at their approaching sessions, in order to promote the object of the foregoing resolution, and to secure their co-operation in raising the funds which will be needed to meet the increasing applications for aid.

All things considered, the prospects of the Society were never brighter than they are at present. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President—Hon. Jacob Sleeper.

Vice President—William C. Brown, Esq.

Secretary—Rev. J H. Twombly.

Treasurer—Plips Nickerson, Esq.

Treasurer-Pliny Nickerson, Esq.

Treasurer—Pliny Nickerson, Esq.
Auditor—Franklin Rand, Esq.
Directors—Revs. N. E. Cobleigh, D. D., S. C. Brown,
D.D., E. Otheman, A.M., C. N. Smith, A.M., L. D.
Barrows, D. D., George Fabyan, M.D., Harrison Newhall, Esq., Washington Warren, Esq., Hon. E. F. Porter, James P. Magee, Esq.

The Report of the Board of Managers will be ready for on in a few days. Yours, &c., J. H. TWOMBLY. Lynn, March 10.

DR. PRESCOTT'S CABINET DONATED. MR. EDITOR:—At a meeting of the Trustees of the New Hampshire Conference Seminary and Female Col-lege, Jan. 5, 1865, the following Preamble and Resolution

lege, Jan. 5, 1865, the following Preamble and Resolution were presented and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Dr. William Prescott, of Concord, has generously presented to the New Hampshire Conference Seminary and Female College his glass cabinet cases, together with a large and valuable collection of Minerals, Fossils

and Shells, and has given his personal attention to putting them up and arranging them, therefore Resolved, That we hereby tender our sincere thanks to Dr. Prescott for the above donations, and that in honor of the donor we designate our collection "The Prescott The Cabinet referred to in the above resolution is a very

valuable acquisition to the Seminary. The department of Shells embraces some nine hundred pecimens. These comprise a part of the original splendid collection now distributed in Objective Processing Seminary. distributed in Onio, Fennsylvania, Connecticut and New Hampshire, a collection springing from an enthusiastic devotion to Natural Science for forty years. These are beautifully and scientifically arranged; many of them rate and valuable; the fresh water species especially are very fine. The mineral collection is an invaluable aid in illustration. very line. The inneral collection is an invaluable aid in illustrating Mineralogy, contributing at once to the interest and comprehension of the study. The fossils were chiefly collected by the Dr. while he was on a trip to Meadville to superintend the arrangement of the Cabinet there, which is also the child of his devotion to the cause

there, which is also the child of his devotion to the cause of science and education.

In this department there are some fine casts of birdfoot prints, from the Connecticut valley. The originals have been so perfectlly imitated that it required an
experienced eye to discover that they are not veritable
tracks in the New Red Sandstone. They were prepared
according to the directions of the venerable donor, and
are very handsome and valuable.

The Trustees and patrons of the Seminary owe a debt
of grafitude to Dr. Prescott for this noble donation, and
for the spirit which has prompted him to place these
treasures where they will be of untold value. The entire
collection numbers between two and three thousand speci-

where they will be or untold value numbers between two and three thousand sper H. LUMMIS.

WESLEY CHAPEL, PROVINCETOWN, MASS It may be a matter of interest to your readers to know that this charge has been enjoying some prosperity of ate. In the last week of January we were assisted in a protracted meeting by Rev. J. Howson, of Eust Wey-mouth. Several were converted during the week he was with us, and several have found Christ since; in all about

Allow me in this connection to refer to my term of arrive with this charge. During the two years about fifty have professed faith in Christ. Thirty-six have united as probationers. Eighteen have joined the church from probation, and eleven by letter. Our benevolent collections have been well sustained, and especially the missionary cause. We hope to report \$250 at least, the rear. The preacher's estimate, \$850, has been paid, and two hundred dollars surprise and

resents added the present year.

We have about \$23,000 subscribed towards a new church, to be erected the coming season. The plan in-dicates that it will be as neat and commodious as any church we have seen within our own denomination.

Although our people do not adopt the three years' rule, we can assure our successor he will find a devoted band who will take care of him.

Respectfully, J. F. Sheffield, Pastor.

Provincetown, Mass., March 6.

PREACHERS' MEETING, WORCESTER DIS-

TRICT NORTH. A very pleasant and profitable meeting of Preachers of the northern part of the Worcester District convened at East Templeton, March 6th, 7th and 8th. The exercises opened on Monday evening, with a sermon by Bro. C. R. Harding, from Prov. xi. 30: "He that winneth souls is naring, from Frov. xt. 30: "He that winneth souls in wise." The church was well filled with an attentive audience, who listened with marked interest to one whose voice was familiar to many, and whose wonderfully successful efforts in behalf of this community in other days sufficiently accredit his own proficiency in the direction of that "wisdom which is from above."

Tuesday, the 6th, was faithfully improved in the pre-sentation and consideration of Sketches and Essays by present. These exercises, together with report the condition and prospects of the churches repr ted, and relations of personal experience, and the al amount of fraternal discussion in such cases pro-ed, amply sustained throughout the interest begotten

Tuesday evening the church was again well filled. and a very attentive congregation listened with commendable patience to a sermon by a certain man from Athol Depot, who sought to enforce the blessed invitation in the

name of his Master, Matt. xi. 28, 29, 30; "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden."

We experienced some disappointment in the absence of one or two whose faces we desired to see, and from whom we looked for light upon the important subject of "Domestic Missions," and the no less important subject (to all ecangelical ministers) of "Pulpit Exchanges." Doubtless the very best of reasons induced such absence.

The pleasant interview closed, leaving two facts at least more deeply than ever impressed upon the minds of all present—First, the great benefit, both to preachers and churches, arising from the proper conduct of and attendance upon Preachers' Meetings; and the consequent loss of such as either by duty or inclination are precluded from participation in them. Second, the very general and commendable interest of Bro. C. H. Newell, and his beloved church and congregation, in she exercises on such occasions; and their kind and generous care for such as accepted of their hospitality. They know how to have a Preachers' Meeting. The sentiment of all participants is, when next the preachers meet at East Templeton, "may I be there to see."

F. T. Gronor, Secretary pro tem. pleton, "may I be there to see."
F. T. GEORGE, Secretary pro tem.

A WORD TO MINISTERS.

Go to Conference with your reports all ready, and be able to hand them in the first day of the session. Make them out in a good plain hand, and be particular that the figures be plain, so that the Committee will not be in doubt whether it is a figure four or something else. If you will attend to this properly, there will not be so many mistakes in the Minutes that will need correcting through the Health.

mistakes in the Minutes that will need correcting through the Herald.

Before going to Conference, see that your church records are in a proper state, so, should you be removed, your successor will easily understand how many, and who are members of the church. Leave, if possible, a good plan of the station or circuit.

Don't be too particular where you are to labor another year. Don't choose your own appointment. Ask God to direct in the matter, so that you might go where you can do the most good. Don't feel that any place where there are souls to be saved, is not adapted to your gifts and talents. If the society is a poor one—all run down—or was never up—be resolved to make it a good one.

Don't think it is anything against you if you do not stay the third year. Take it for granted that your talents are not appreciated because you do not go to a large appointment.

PAWTUCKET, B. I.

The following was received some time since, and wa lost sight of until recently; this is the reason it has not

appeared before: ppeared before:

The Missionary Anniversary of this charge was held sunday, Feb. 19, and resulted in the contribution of \$225 or the cause, an increase of \$100 over last year.

The Friday before, the people surprised their pastor Rev. D. H. Ela, and his wife, with a donation of \$265 It is remarkable how much people can do when they go n the habit of it. For some weeks the Lord has been working among th

people in the awakening and conversion of souls. Man have professed faith in Christ. More than forty-five hav LAY DELEGATES FOR BOSTON DISTRICT

At a meeting of the District Stewards for the Bostor District of the New England Conference, held June 27 1864, the following named persons were chosen as Lay Delegates to the approaching session of said Conference to be held at Cambridgeport:

Wm. C. Brown, Chelsea; Silas Fay, Westborough John W. Hinckley, East Boston; Aaron Davis, Natick Amos B Merrill, Boston.

Substitute: Education F. Postor. Fast Boston; Nahur -Edward F. Porter, East Boston; Nahus Wetherbee, Marlborough; George Fabyan, Bos

Zion's Berald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1865.

THE ENCYCLICAL OF POPE PIUS IX.

Terms of the Herald, 2.50 per year, in advance.

It was with much difficulty, and not unti after a long time of seeking, that we could obtain an authentic copy of this famous document. We have, at last, the genuine article from the Catholic press of Baltimore, bound in pamphlet form, with the "Pastoral Letter of the "Most Rev. Martin John Spalding. D.D., Archbishop of Baltimore." It was issued ture: " Pius, P.P. IX."

and which, becoming familiar to the people, once had. Formerly it brought powerful monarchs, divested of the royal purple and clad miliating attitude to the feet of the Pope, to of "his Holiness." Then whole nations trembled and made haste to conform to his will; now scarcely a peasant is startled at all this array of paper fulmination. It incorporates the same old assumptions, that the ecclesiastical power of the Church of Rome is superior to any and all civil power-that individuals are not entitled to the right of private judgmentthat the church has a right, and is in duty bound to exercise force in correcting errors both in faith and practice—that a government by the people is not the best form of government, and many other things of like import.

As not only the Protestant church, but also the spirit of modern civilization will have to vided but little of what is necessary for erect meet and overcome these assumptions, or be ing suitable buildings and for an adequate en met and overcome by them, it will be well for all our readers thoroughly to understand the various points of antagonism, and be prepared to meet them. A few of the most important of these points, we will distinctly present This Encyclical claims

1. That the Catholic Church "ought freely world"—that is, to the end of time—"a salover individual men, but nations, peoples, and sovereigns," and that Church and State should conflict.

human society is that wherein" the "duty is It was well to recommend \$50,000 for the recognized by the government of correcting, Garrett Biblical Institute, even with its already by enacted penalties, the violators of the Cath- respectable endowment, but it would have been olic Religion."

3. It pronounces as "totally false," "erroneous," "a delusion," and "most pernicious for that at Concord. We are anxious to see to the Catholic Church, and to the salvation of the Biblical School for New England, located souls," the opinion "that the liberty of con- in the vicinity of Boston, with ample building science and of worship is the peculiar (or ina- accommodations in the most approved style of lienable) right of every man."

liberty of speech and of the press, make "rash sary things, and with an endowment sufficien assertions," and "preach the liberty of perdi- to afford a competent support to a full board tion;" and it quotes in proof the following of instructors composed of the best educated from St. Leo: "If it is always free to human talent in our church. We have looked to the arguments to discuss, men will never be want- prospective Centenary offerings of New Eng ing who will dare to resist the truth, and to rely land and vicinity to complete the financial upon the loquacity of human wisdom, when arrangements of this great and important en we know, from the command of our Lord terprise. We hope every member of the Jesus Christ, how faith and Christian wisdom church in New England will wake up to the

ought to avoid this mischievous vanity." oppose the establishment of "Religious or- complishment an appropriate and liberal offerders," or interpose laws to prevent the church, ing. The subject will undoubtedly be hereafby the influence of its priests, from obtaining ter thoroughly discussed, and the merits of the from dying men, by will or otherwise, posses- case fully presented to our readers.

tain that the copy before us has not been some what altered to make its sentiments less offensive to American ideas. But stripped of al its disguises and ambiguities it discloses the same cloven foot of Popery which has opposed the progress of civilization, of science, or learning, and of the arts, and has martyre millions of conscientious Protestants. It is evident from this letter that what has bee done for the Church by inquisitions and tor tures in the past would be repeated in the future, if the Church of Rome only had the power to do it with impunity.

The world is too well enlightened in regard to the best condition of civil society, and too far advanced in the triumphs of modern civ ilization, to pay much deference to these oft repeated but now obsolete papal assumptions In butting against the solid foundations modern convictions this last " Bull" from the Vatican will injure his own head and horns vastly more than he will retard the progress o this enlightened age.

To induce the members of the Romish Church to adopt and faithfully carry out the principle and spirit of this letter, the Pope authorizes a grand "Jubilee," and grants them a "Ple nary Indulgence" for a whole month in these words: "We grant to all and each of the faith ful of both sexes throughout the Catholic world a Plenary Indulgence, in the manner of a Jubilee, during one month up to the end of the oming year 1865." Then follows an exhortation to implore the mercy of God, which cor cludes thus:

But, in order that God may accede more easily to Our and Your prayers, and to those of all his faithful servants, let us employ in all confidence, as our Mediatrix with Him, the Virgin Mary, Mother of God, who has destroyed all heresies throughout the world, and who, the most loving Mother of us all, is very gracious and full of mercy, allows herself to be entreated by all, shows herself most element towards all, and takes under her pitying care all our necessities with a most ample affection; and sitting as queen at the right hand of her only begotten Son, Our Lord Jesus Christ, in a golden vestment clothed around with various adornments, there is nothing which she cannot obtain from Him. Let us implore also the intervention of the Blessed Peter, Chief of the Apostles, and of his co-Apostle Paul, and of all those Saints of Heaven, who, having already become the friends But, in order that God may accede more easily of Heaven, who, having already become the friends of God, have been admitted into the celestial kingdom, where they are crowned and bear palms in their hands, and who, henceforth certain of their own immortality, are solicitous for our salvation.

Comments on such praying are unneces ry. Is it not the rankest kind of idolatry?

METHODIST BIBLICAL INSTITUTES. Our readers will perceive from the partia eport of the doings of the Centenary Comnittee in the Herald last week, that the way has been opened for the establishment of thre from St. Peter's, at Rome, on the 8th day of additional Biblical Institutes, to be located December, 1864, and has the following signa- one in the Eastern Middle States, one near Cincinnati, and one on the Pacific Coast. We have given it a careful reading, and These are only provided for conditionally come to the conclusion that, with all the ad- they may or may not hereafter become in vantages of the 19th century, the rhetoric of stitutions in fact. We hope our church will this assumed successor of St. Peter is far in-certainly establish and support all the sepa ferior to that of the unlettered, impulsive fish- rate Biblical Institutes, and all the Biblical erman of Galilee, as manifested in his Epistles departments in connection with our colleges to the churches. But the rhetoric is the least that she needs or may need hereafter. We objectionable feature; its theology is much hope also that she will stop at that point, and worse than its rhetoric, and the philosophy on not repeat the folly which has been so strikwhich all is based is even worse than its the- ingly manifested in originating unnecessary ology. It occupies about ten large octavo colleges which she has been unable to support pages, and would nearly fill four columns in in a healthy and prosperous condition. This this paper. It is the same in spirit, and much college and university mania, combined with of it the same in expression, as that which has extravagant overdoing, has been no credit to been so frequently thundered from the Vatican, our denomination. It has weakened rather than strengthened our cause. The two Bibli has lost much of the power to terrify which it cal Institutes which we now have, are necess ry, and with suitable buildings and ample endowments should be made healthful and strong in sackcloth, from their thrones, in most hu- Probably one will soon be needed on the Pa cific Coast. The time may come when one confess their sins and to implore the clemency will be needed in Ohio, and another in Penn sylvania, but that time we do not think has ye arrived. We hope the church will think care fully and take wise counsel, before inaugura ing any more of these new enterprises, unti those already existing have been made sufficiently strong, both by necessary endowment and adequate appointments.

The Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanstor Ill., has already an endowment, or fund amounting to more than \$300,000, and ought to have for building and other purposes \$100,-000 or \$200,000 more; while the Institute at Concord, the first to come after a long and hard struggle into existence, has as yet prodowment. The great, wealthy, growing and enterprising Northwest will take care of their institution at Evanston. They will not only undertake, but they will accomplish the work of endowment and of appointments in a man ner worthy of themselves. The Methodists of New England and of the adjacent portions of to exercise," even to the consummation of the the Middle States, with equal zeal and good will, should take hold of the work of placing utary influence"-meaning force-" not only their Biblical Institute, now at Concord, but soon to be as we hope in the vicinity of Bos ton, in a position and in a condition worthy of be so related that the State should submit to the denomination and of the cause which it is and obey the Church whenever their claims designed to serve. We are sorry that more latitude was not recommended by the Centen 2. It claims "that the best condition of ary Committee for the Institute at Concord. no more than fair and equal, under the circumstances, to have allowed at least, \$100,000

modern architecture, with full furnishings for 4. It claims that those who proclaim the libraries, missionary cabinets, and other nece importance of this subject at once, and at the 5. It hurls its anathemas against those who proper time be ready to make towards its ac

CENTENARY COMMITTEE'S REPORT. We failed last week to obtain a full report of the doings of this Committee. We learn that the Secretaries were

instructed to prepare the full minutes for publication in pamphlet form. We give the following in addition to what we published last week. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:

were unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That while we appeal to the church for benevolent activity in behalf of the various interests of Christs's kingdom as a suitable expression of our gratitude to God for past mercies, and of hope for future blessings, we also concur most heartily in the following recommendation of the General Conference, viz: 'That the primary object of the Celebration shall be the Spiritual improvement of our members'—and that to this end we recommend that from this time forth, special prayer be made in all our churches, for the Divine guidance in all proceedings connected with our Centennial Celebration."

A Central Committee of Correspondence and Arrangements was appointed consisting of Dr. McClintock, rangements was appointed, consisting of Dr. McClintock, Dr. Crooks, Dr. Curry, C. C. North, Oliver Hoyt, and James Bishop. The following Branch Committee to cor-

more-Thomas Kelso, Wm. Hamilton, D.D., and Isaac P. Cooke.

Boston-N. E. Cobleigh, D.D., Hon. Jacob Sleeper, Buffalo—J. E. Robie, F. H. Root, and H. H. Otis. Chicago—T. M. Eddy, D.D., John V. Farwell, nd Isane Rich

espond and act in concert with the Central Committee

ere then nominated and confirmed.

Abner R. Sca -Rev. J. F. Chalfant, J. M. Reid, D.D., Preston

Denver—Gov. J. Evans, O. A. Willard, and Rev. B.
T. Vincent.

Indianapolis—F. C. Holliday, D.D., O. Toucey, and
John S. Dunlop.

Philadelphia—Joseph Castle, D.D., John Whiteman,

Philadelphia—Joseph Casses, and C Heiskell.

Pittsburg—S. H. Nasbitt, A. Bradley, and Wm. H. and, Me-E. C. th, M.D., Geo. Webber, D.D.,

San Francisco-Rev. E. Thomas, Annis Merrill, and Nan Francisco—Rev. E. Thomas, Annis Merrill, and Wm. H. Coddington. Washington—Rev. J. Lanahan, D.D., B. H. Nadal, DD., and Wm. Woodward. DD., and Wm., Woodward.

New Orleans—A. P. Newman, D.D., Rev. Wm. H.
Pearne, and Geo. W. Ames.

Wilmington, Del—Wm. Gause, G. W. Sparks, and

Wilmington, Del—Wm. Gauss,
Rev. James Riddle.
Providence—Rev. P. Townsend, Hon. Wm. B. Law-Providence—Rev. P. Townsend, Hon. Wm. B. Law-on, and J. D. Flint. Virginia City—Hon. Gov. H. D. Blaisdell, Rev. T. B. Dunn, and John Faul Newark, N. J.—Cornelius Walsh, Rev. Lewis Dunn, Central New York-D. D. Lore, Auburn; Mr. Wood, Rochester, and Rev. W. H. Goodwin, D.D., — Montpelier—Rev. E. J. Scott, Hon. Paul Dillinghan

Montpetier—Rev. 2. and Rev. P. P. Ray.

Concord—Rev. E. Adams, W. Prescott, M.D., and Thomas L. Tullock.

Wheeling, Va-Rev. James Drummond, D.D., Hon.
Chester D. Hubbard, and A. M. Adams. The list is not complete at present on account of the absence of those who could intelligently nominate the proper persons. The Central Committee was, however, ed to complete the branch organization

Just before the adjournment Bishop Janes announced that the Central Connectional Educational Board would be appointed at the autumnal meeting of the Bishops, at which time Bishop Thomson would be at home.

METHODISM IN IOWA

In the Boston Recorder of March 3, is a commun rom Rev. A. Turner, of Iowa, who, in speaking of the "week of prayer," and of revival meetings in various parts of that State, says :

Our Methodist brethren take the lead in these efforts. They are relatively the strongest, and carry with them the sympathies of the people in a greater degree than any other denomination. Their system and the public sentiment in that body allow them to concentrate their strength. If a special effort is being made in a given place, especially if they are weak in numbers there, the surrounding members will come to their help, thus giving a practical illustration of their estimation of salvation. They surpass us in enlisting the interest and feelings of the people, and thus gest them within their reach, and prepare them to be instructed. No matter how logical and scriptural our preaching may be, if the surrounding people will not hear it, it will do them no more good than it will the Chinese. They sing old hymns and old tunes, with which the whole congregation can unite. This interests the masses. We have much to learn from them, and they perhaps might learn something from us with profit. they perhaps might learn something from us with profit. But Christ said, "The poor have the gospel preached to them," and I have noticed in the West that those churches is much in their movements that grates on my feelings, and I sometimes inquire wherefore their success, of one fact I am convinced, they have a goodly number who pre-

vail with God in prayer.

Further on he administers to his Orthodox brethren is New England a gentle and indirect rebuke for their oppo-

I am aware our New England brethren do not gene I am aware our New England brethren do not generally approve of seasons of protracted worship. I wish to ask them one question, How does it happen that, from having possession of the whole field, they now retain their influence over only a portion of the people, and that not more (by published reports) than one third or half of the people attend public worship anywhere? If seasons of protracted worship had been held in all these churches early, my belief is they would have to this day retained. of protracted worship had been held in all these churches yearly, my belief is they would have to this day retained the masses of the people. My belief is founded, first, on the promise of Christ, Matthew xxviii. 20, "Lo, I am with you always," while laboring to make disciples of men, as the context shows. The church that labors most to make disciples can most claim this promise. Such seasons are adapted to secure the most of this labor. Second, thirty five years of observation in the West have taught me that those churches and denominations that have used these instrumentalities most perseveringly and judiciously have been most blessed. They have not only held their own, but relatively increased. The Methodist denomination is now relatively stronger in this State than it was twenty years ago. They labor to bring the masses under their influence, and this is one of their great instrumentalities. The young, if left to themselves, will flock to be a been where there is executed feeling and continued to the second of their second of the se under their influence, and this is one of their great instru-mentalities. The young, if left to themselves, will flock to those places where there is excited feeling and mani-fested interest. And while no amount of excited feeling or pleasurable emotion of itself constitutes true religiou, it may be the occasion of teaching the soul to choose the

Now this Congregational brother takes a common sense view of the matter. His "thirty-five years of observation in the West" has opened his eyes and given him som new ideas. He reasons on the principles of the Baconia philosophy, and comes to correct and wise conclusion We hope his clerical brethren in New England will on the same subjects reach the same conclusions.

UNITARIAN CREED.

A Committee, consisting of three ministers and sever laymen, have lately given the following summary of Uni-tarian doctrine: 1. That liberal Christians believe in the derived an

1. That liberal Christians believe in the derived and dependent position of Jesus Christ; and, while acknowledging the eternity and Deity of "the Word," which is God in essence, deny the proper Deity of Jesus Christ, "the Word" manifest or incarnate, and necessarily losing Deity by coming into sight and within boundaries. While Jesus Christ, therefore, is God "manifest in the flesh," he is not God in the sense of the Creator, who is essentially invisible.

invisible.

2. They believe the reconciling and atoming work of Jesus Christ to be in bringing human souls to the true knowledge and friendship of God, through his life and death, but not in any sacrifice required to reconcile God to man, or make him more placable and loving than he is in his own nature and character.

3. They believe in the Bible as the record of that providential history out of which their Christian faith has flowed; in its inestimable sacredness and worth. But they recognize the human element, as well as the divine element, in the Bible; and accordingly reject, as not claimed by the Seriptures themselves, the pretension to a verbal or

recognize the human element, as well as the divine element, in the Bible; and accordingly reject, as not claimed by the Scriptures themselves, the pretension to a verbal or plenary inspiration set up by councils and theologians. Believing in the reality of the distinction, they doubt whether there is, or ever will be, any wisdom in the world that can accurately define just what revelation or inspiration is, distinguishing the first precisely from the teachings of science, experience and nature, and the second from moral intuition and spiritual genius. And this is the ground of their mutual toleration of all theoretical opinions which do not deny the essential truth and authority of the Christian religion.

Our readers will see that all Unitarians who limit their faith both positively and negatively by the above creed, are a long way from orthodoxy as understood and extion of sinners. It would be both wise and philosophical for our learned Unitarian friends to inquire seriously the preaching of which theology God has blessed most to the reclaiming and saving of lost men.

SABBATH LITERATURE -" The Sunday Magazine" the title of an English monthly, edited by Rev. Thomas Guthrie, D.D., handsomely and profusely illustrated, printed with fair, clear type, in double columns, on goo popular magazine, to be filled with articles suitable for Sabbath reading, and not hartful to piety. The plan of the work is thus set forth in the editor's address :

Its articles will be brief and varied, and will touch

Should that promise be faithfully kept, this will be very valuable and useful work. In the first five number which we have been permitted to examine, that plan apcears to be well carried out. Why do not som nterprising publishers, or Christian men, desiring to do pod, start something of the kind in this country? I nglish publishers can afford to send their works here for rculation, why can not Americans afford to produce em here? A. Williams & Co. are agents for the work in this city, and will agree to furnish it to subscribers \$4 50 a year. We are highly pleased with the work, and hope it will supplant some of the pernicious litera the day, and thereby accomplish good.

METHODISTS AND UNIVERSALISTS COMPARED NO ERICALLY .- A writer in the Universalist of March after speaking favorably of the success of the Metho

nation, gives the following comparison: denomination, gives the following comparison:

And now, a word in regard to the comparative growth
of the Methodist and Universalist denominations. The
two orders began at about the same time in this country
the Methodists greatly outnumber us, so far as organized
Universalism is concerned; but when you come to the
question of believers in the great doctrine of the fina
salvation of all mankind, I have no doubt but that we
outnumber the Methodists, two to one."

If he reckons all those who make no profe eligion as Universalists, he is doubtless correct; but if h cludes only those who sincerely believe, or even profes o believe, in the final salvation of all men, he is certain wrong in his estimate, so far as this country is conce m and that few for the most part wen there from New England, or the northern portions of the

ball came off in Washington, on Monday night instead of the night of the 4th, in the spacious marble halls of th Patent Office. The price for a ticket admitting a gent man and two ladies was only \$10 President Linco and his lady were in attendance, according to newspap reports. As some of our fair readers may wish to kno how the lady of the White House appeared on that occa ion, we will give them the benefit of the following d

sion, we will give them the benefit of the following description from an eye witness:

Mrs. Lincoln looked extremely well, and was attired in a most elegant manner; her dress was made of white satin, very ample and rich, but almost entirely covered by a tanic or rather skirt of the finest point applique. Her corsage, which was low, and the short sleeves, were ornamented richly by a berthe made of the same material, and the shawl, also of the same rich lace, was most exquisite. Passementeric of narrow fluted satin ribbon and nouds completed the dress. Her jewels were of the rarest pearls—necklace, ear-rings, brooch and bracelets. Her hair, which was put plainly back from her face, was ornamented with trailing jessamine and clustering violets most gracefully. She looked exceedingly well with her soft, white complexion, and her toilet was faultless.

We regret that any ball was held on that occasion and

We regret that any ball was held on that occasion as under existing circumstances. We regret still more that the President and his lady consented to sanction the proceedings by their presence. The religious feelings of the ountry have been greatly pained and deeply wounded b The time and place, the grief and state of the cou try were such, that the impropriety of such levity appeare to be very marked and striking. It would not be ver trange if God should manifest some displeasure, and eve suffer reverses to retard our cause.

COMPLIMENTARY TO THE HERALD .- The North Christian Advocate, of the 8th inst., says, "Zion's Herald Boston, is the beau ideal of a newspaper." This is said

in reference to arrangement and mechanical appearance. The editor of the Monthly Religious Magazine (Uni ian) for March says, " Zion's Herald, we have taken pain circulate after reading it, and have always found i thrice welcome among, we will not say a lower, but hur and who do not wish to know Christ after the flesh be only in the spirit. It has food for just such minds, amount which it is read and re-read." If the latter should be con sidered by any as a doubtful compliment, it sounds to t very much like this : " The poor have the gospel preache

THE PROPERS OF JAY COOKE.-For selling 7 3-10 loan, the government pays him 3-4 of 1 per cent. for the first fifty millions he sells, and 5-8 of 1 per cent. for the second fifty millions, and the residue. The government ernment puts on him all the losses, all the risks, and all the expenses. Out of this small commission he pays to sides paying all the bills for advertising, express cler hire, etc., thus leaving less than 1-8 of one per cent. in his hand at the end, with all the risk, care and labor. In surope, on the other hand, the banker that opens his ors only, as a medium of negotiations for a governm oan, is paid from 1 to 2 1-2 per cent.

LETTER FROM MAINE.

MR EDITOR:-Though the rain and the sun have s tled the snow, we have still enough left for good sleigh ing, which has been uninterrupted for thirteen weeks be a long time before the rattle of wheels will be heard our pavements. The snow has been so deep in the inte rior of the State, and so much drifted, that the roads have been almost impassable. The lumbermen have been ser ously incommoded in their work in the woods.

Our Legislature has finished its yearly task. The A and Resolves passed, show how much has been accom ing dogs, a heavy tax was quietly laid on men and property. When a State government was organized in 1820 the people were assured that the whole State expenses should not exceed forty thousand dollars. For several years this sum was the annual State tax. Afterwards th ount was gradually increased. Two years ago it was ten times the original amount, and now it is fifty times what was at first required. The tax this year is over two millions. The towns that vote bounties and ask the State to assume their liabilities must not be surprised at such heavy taxation.

We have now prepared by our Legislature, a Militia Law which will doubtless be efficient, when put in operation training up a well organized body of citizen soldier eady at all times to sustain law and order at home, as to assist the national government in any emergency When a few years since Jeff. Davis made a political tou to our State, and received from Bowdoin College the de gree of LL.D., he remarked to one of his friends that there was no appearance of any military force or arms ment, and no organization, that our forts were entirely in fficient, and that there was no warlike spirit in the com unity; our great marts of commerce were open to as ault, and our people entirely unprepared for self-defe Perhaps the arch traitor was even then spying out the hivalry of the South would make an easy conquest over he unwarlike, mercenary Yankees, who told his nilitia system would not pay. Taught by the experience of the four years past, our people now feel the need of an efficient military organization. While our legislators have perfected our militia system, and ratified the astitutional amendment, they have wisely, we ostponed any radical changes in our Educational sys till the people are a little better acquainted with the law as it is. The changes have followed so rapidly that ew know what is the school law.

It has been decided that the Agricultural College shall we fear will not be the best policy; but we hope that the funds will not be wasted. There is certainly abundan oppotunity for an improvement in scientific agricultu

But I must close for the present. Yours truly,

THE KIND OF PREACHERS WANTED.

Just before Conference, many of the societies are in reat trouble respecting their pulpit supply for another year. The last Quarterly Conference comes, and they state their case and urge their request. Their circumtances are very peculiar, and unless they can have a minster of a peculiar kind of talent, they cannot possibly sustain themselves. They take it for granted that there is just such a minister as they want in the Conference, and if they don't get him, the Presiding Elder, or someboo

Now a word to such societies as expect to change their ministers at the coming Conferences. Some of you want to change pastors, although they have been with you but one year. They do not suit you exactly; perhaps they do not suit all the outside, or young people, and they do not give their money freely. He preaches too plainly, or is a little too slow, does not visit quite enough, does not increase the congregation, etc. But have you encourage and sustained him? Have you supplied promptly hi temporal wants, and have you cheered him by sustaining he social meetings of the church ? Is not the fault you own that your minister has not succeeded? And now you want a "smart man" for another year; and if he is popular, and pleases everybody, you think you can raise him about \$600, house rent, traveling expenses and all, about \$1.65 per day, less than the c the most ordinary service.

Now, for a moment, look at it. Is it right, under these

minister's fault if he has not received his pay." Perhaps not. Have the stewards done their duty, and have all given according to their ability to meet the current expenses of the church? "We have given all we are able." Then you should not ask for a minister all the time; never ask for more service than you can pay for. Never make minister's support depend on some peculiar tact or talen

"We must have a smart man." So they all say. "We want Bro. B." Twenty societies may want him. Which shall have him? "We want a young man." Supposing there are none for you. We cannot make old men you to accommodate you. "We want a man of experience If such a one is sent, and he don't please, perhaps, the young people, then all are in trouble.

Now a word of advice. 1. Don't ask for any more preaching than you can pay

him \$2.00 per day, especially if he has a family to support, and then he ought not to pay more than \$50 for house rent. But few families can live in these times on \$730 per year. If you cannot raise that amount, unite, if possible, with some other society, and support a minister as 2. Sustain and encourage your minister. Aid him is

for. At least, don't ask for a minister unless you can pay

his efforts to do good; be present at the social meetings and take a part in them. Make everything as pleasant for him as possible.

3. Leave it all in the hands of the proper authorities of the church to send you such ministers as in their judgment will do you the most good. In nine cases out this course will insure the greatest prosperity and

access. Those societies that adopt it are the most pros

4. If a minister should be sent you that you did no want, treat him well, and support him. Don't be stingy and mean because you did not get the minister you want-ed. Don't find fault with the Presiding Elder; act like noble Christian men. It may, as it often does, turn out for the best. Ask yourselves the question, Is not our minster as good as we deserve?

5. Pray for your minister. See late editorial in Zion's Herald on the subject.

THE NEW METHODIST CHURCH AT EAST

We have never, that we remember, seen any approp ate notice by the press of the fine church enterprise now nearly completed on Saratoga Street, East Boston. Hav-ing spent an hour or so in a personal examination of the edifice the other day, we propose to tell the Herald read-ers something about it. Not about the amount of brick, lime, sand, glass, etc., used; not much about the architec ture, only that it is plain and chaste; of the accommod ions, simply that 1000 persons can be comfortably seated, and that three commodious vestry rooms, are among the successful features of the project; all these are the com mon and expected results. Let us have your attention

while we point out the rare things about the structure. By the plan of the architect at the outset, not a dollar was to be expended in the auditorium for panel, mould ing, or cornice work, so that when the masons had laid side the tools of their handicraft, the eye rested on little around and above you but cold, hard mortar, right angled walls, and flat ceiling. In this condition of things the Committee called on Mr. Phillip A. Butler, of th city, to try what he could do in the line of his art-that of fresco painting-to remedy so uninviting a scene. I was a hard case, especially when we remember that ar artist of this sort rejoiceth hugely at the chance of seizing upon something in the shape of a fine panel, or a bit of nice moulding, and slipping in with his pencil some pretty little deception of an imitation or cunning prolongation of the choice item of ornament. But all this was cut off from Mr. B. by the stern plan of the architect, and he was obliged to make out of positive antagonisms a beauty of inish to the interior.

Now let us see how he must do it, if he he a true artist The term "fresco" is synonymous with refreshing, according to Webster—hence the end to be reached evident ly, was to so modify the barren aspect of the interior we have described that it should have a pleasant effect on the beholder. And, reader, if ever human ingenuity did conquer obstinate properties in material things—if ever stolid blank walls were bidden to speak as it were, " and it was done!" a repetition of the semi-miracle has been accomplished in this audience room, which was as we have described it; it is now a place infectious with beauty. The instant you enter the room, an irrepressible sensation as an integral part of the atmosphere that pervades the place. If the reader asks how this remarkable transfornation has been accomplished, the answer is that there has been such a nice combination of light and shade through out, that perfect harmony is the result; and harmony her is just as indispensable an element for securing beauty of effect, as in music itself; and discordant combinations, or rather attempts at combining discordant hues of color for they will never combine, will jar upon our sensations nature as harshly as inharmonic notes in music.

We can scarcely trust ourselves to speak in detail Mr. Butler's achievement on this battle ground of ar against art, for the trowel had done its best to defy and defeat the pencil. But look a moment at the soft and delicious tint he has given the side walls, and contrast it if you will with the very best thing in the mason's line Try the inimitable comice work-run your eye along the stretch of entablature, with its clearly defined architrave frieze, and corona; see how defuly the magician of the orush has with coved panel work laid the nether edge o the ceiling on the shelf built out for it. Then drink in th stream of pleasant radiance which pours down on you from the beautiful field and rich centre-piece of Grecian eaves in convolution, overhead. Just a moment longerthe pulpit, so delicately softened that there isn't the ves tige of a frown in it: the pure marble tablets on either side of the pulpit, that set you to wondering where the crews are inserted to hold it to the wall. But ah, cui ono? Where all is so well done, it is too bad to particular

We will congratulate the Saratoga Street brethren. east, that their expected 2,000 pounder of a bell will never shake down that cornice, any how; and also, fo we do sincerely believe it a vital point in this connec that the attendants upon their sanctuary services will never be able to attribute any irreverence of feeling that bly may afflict them, to a faulty artistic finish of their

eautiful audience room. LETTER PROM CITY POINT, VA.

What a change between the four feet of snow I left i Rucksport and Bangor last week, and the almost unfath omable mud I found when I got to the city of Washing ton; and what a great city Washington has become sine I was there twenty-three years ago ! What a difference there is also between the peaceful appearance of all Ne England now, and the warlike appearance of almost everybody and everything in this region of the "sacred

I came from Washington in the steamer Dictate very ordinary boat, with fare \$7.50, state room \$1.50 common berth 50 cents, and 25 cents to check you trunk or valise. It would be called a poverty-stricken boat in the Northern States-yet the soldier even look into the cabin or saloon.

But how full of interest is everything connected with this egion now, from the ruins of ancient Jar wreck of the rebel-armored Merrimac and the graves of Mc-Clellan's soldiers at Harrison's Landing. Hampton Roads s wider than I had imagined-and there is the wreck of the Congress and Cumberland; and what is very gratifying, there is the pirate steamer Florida, which was sent to the ottom by a lucky accidental collision—there she lies with about thirty feet of her masts out of water. Peace

to her memory.

Arriving at the wharf at City Point, I had my fir sight of rebel soldiers. There was a boat loaded with the whether deserters or prisoners, I did not learn; but such looking set I never saw before. Some of them were pare headed, and the most of them with blankets over their shoulders, of every color and description-dirty and ragged. But I must close.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE CHURCHES. MONUMENT, MASS .- Rev. J. B. Husted, under dat of March 6, communicates the following: "A gracious revival influence has recently visited this place. The first indication of this was on the evening of the 8th of Jan-uary, when three individuals signified their desire for salvation. On the 19th, a series of meetings was commenced; continued for three weeks, afternoon and evemenced; continued for three weeks, afternoon and evening, during which, between fifty and sixty professed to find peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ rly half this number are heads of families. Brothe Charles Nichols, of Boston, has been an effective laborer in the work. Yesterday (Sabbath) seventeen were bap-tized at the altar, on profession of their faith in Christ.

CHATHAM, MASS .- Rev. Wm. H. Richards, Feb. 28 writes: "The friends of true religion will be glad to learn for each \$100,000, while the bank note comp r a moment, look at it. Is it right, under these that a gracious revival has been in progress in this place \$2,257. The Department buys paper at \$12 per thouse \$2,257. The Department buys paper at \$12 per thouse sees, to make any such demands? Are you for the four weeks past. Over fifty have professed considered, for which the companies asked \$22.50.

Daily Duties; and Tales and Sketches of Character will all find a place. Human life has many relations, Christian experience many shades, the Truth many sides; it will address itself to each.

doing as you would be done by ? Can you expect God's men over seventy. Most of them are from middle men over seventy. Most of them are from middle men over seventy. But it is the and a large proportion of them are men and their sides. been pungent, and the conversions decisive, often reming in me of the powerful revivals enjoyed in this conabout thirty years ago. The work has been comvithout any help from abroad except an occasion mon from the neighboring pastors, Bros. Roll Rider, of Harwich. 'It is the Lord's doing, and in marvelous in our eyes.' To him be all the glory. society have determined to put an organ into the

which is now in process of construction." CHESTER, MASS .- Rev. Wm. D. Bridge writer by Seven weeks ago we commenced a protract ing, which has been a 'savor of life unto life' church and community. Thirty have been con-The scholar from the Sabbath School came to Che old man of sixty-five years first sought him; the do ard of fifty-seven reckless years, and the middle-aged h come and found Jesus a Saviour of sinners. About two have been received on probation; five will join soon letter. The Sabbath School receives new accession God is honored, Christians revived, and sinners are inquiring. Our missionary collection is trebled

W. GORHAM. ME.-Rev. C. W. Blackman write 3 : "There has been a most precious revival at West G ham, Me. The meetings have been held in the scho nouse there, which is about three miles from the Meriist Episcopal Church at Gorham, and the same from church at Buxton. Bros. Wetherbee and Blackman been laboring there. The meetings were held every ning for four weeks. The result is, a large number heads of families and others have been converted.

Rev. J. H. Mansfield, pastor of the Central Cha Lowell, reports an interesting revival in his charge, a more than 75 conversions during the Conference year the number is enlarged nearly every evening. THE NUMBER OF CONVERSIONS reported Christian Advocate and Journal of last week, is like.
The Central for March 1, reports over 850 accession.

he church. The Northwestern for March 8, m over 1,100 conversions. THE DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST EPISCON CHURCH, SOUTH BOSTON, made their annual mission ellection last Sabbath, and raised \$300.

GILL AND BERNARDSTON .- Rev. O. W. Adams p. wife acknowledge a visit at the house of Mr. Lather Cushman, in Bernardston, Feb. 9, and a donation of 84, which with a former donation in Gill, make a total

WEST WINDSOR, VT .- Rev. R. W. Harlow has recely received from the good people of his charge, a done of \$100. WESLEY CHAPEL, PROVINCETOWN, MASS -Rev 1: Sheffield and family acknowledge the receipt of \$200, a the result of presents and a recent surprise visit.

THE CENTRAL CHURCH, LOWELL, in addition to m nable presents recently given, made their paster, Ret H. Mansfield, a call on Thursday evening, and gave REV. L. R. S. BREWSTER and wife, of Newhard

REV. P. ROWELL and wife acknowledge the receipt \$90, as a present from the people of their charge in Son

PERSONAL.

Rev. L. Rogers, a superannuated member of the Fonference, died in Cleveland, Ohio, on February after a long and painful sickness. "His end was pear ful and his memory is blessed." He had been over this years in the ministry, having joined the Pittsburgh Cer ference in 1834. Rev. J. D. Knox, for fifteen years a valuable and me

cessful member of the Pittsburgh Conference, has m sented to a transfer to the Kansas Conference. Rev. W. I. Blowers, of Michigan Conference, rafted, and to secure the bounty to his family, voluteered in the United States service, and died of eryspela in the Nashville Hospital. He was formerly a student of

Garrett Biblical Institute Rev. J. H. Bristow, of Louisville Conference div Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has withdrawn free that body and joined the old church. It was for appear ing this brother chaplain in the Federal service that chap were preferred against Bishop Kavanaugh in the South Church.

College, is reported in the Methodist of last week Wilson graduated from Dickenson College in 1848. in 1853 was appointed Professor of Natural Science. Rev. C. D. Foss, pastor of the South Fifth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, New York Es Conference, is among the drafted of that city. The Central Christian Advocate reports Bishop Hanim

The death of Professor W. C. Wilson, of Dicker

seriously ill, and his recovery very doubtful. Dr. Livingston is now planning an exploring expedim rom the East Coast of Africa, to the district lying between is most northern point on Lake Nyassa, and Burton and Speke's southernmost on Lake Tanganyka. Rev. William Robson, a supernumerary minister in the

British Wesleyan Conference, died at York, on February 5, in the seventy-first year of his age and the forty-four of his ministry. The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser says that Rev. D McClintock has already resigned the pastoral of &

Paul's Church, and will remove to Germantown, Pa, the benefit of his health. We take the following from the Journal of the Ant ican Temperance Union for March : " There is a spirite controversy at the present time between a Methodist so Congregational minister at Elmira; the latter, one of the

talented sons of the venerable Lyman Beecher, who

dicates from the pulpit the use of ale and wine to the

great joy of the youth of the place. We should since expect it would bring up old Samuel from his rest." The venerable Gardiner Spring, D.D., who has been for near sixty years pastor of the Brick Presbyteris Church in New York city, is said to be devoting the en ning of a long career of usefulness to preparing for the ress the memoirs of his own life and times.

The Archbishop of Baltimore announces that Pope's Encyclical Letter doesn't apply to things in country. This is kind in him; and it shows that he la too much sense to wish to see the Pope butting against it

Miss Harriet Hosmer is in Rome, where she is to popular with all classes. Her friends abroad are mid gratified to find her great work received with such marks avor by her countrymen. Hugh Falconer, the eminent naturalist, died in Et

and, January 31st. It is said that he was no stranger any branch of natural science, and that in geology, bo ny, and zoology he was a master.

WEEKLY SUMMARY. From the War.

VIRGINIA.—The reported capture of the rebel Generally by Gen. Sheridan, is untrue, but he had a name escape, his staff being captured. The battle took place! of Charlottesville, near Waynesboro', on the Vingil Central Railroad. Gen. Custar's division only was the battle, the other division, Gen. Merritt, being at San ton. Eighty-seven commissioned officers, eleven hands flags, seven cannon, one hundred wagons, ambulance and other vehicles, were captured. The prisoners and from 15 to 60 years of age. The prisoners state that Union cavalry expedition from East Tennessee was ported to be advancing along the Virginia and Tenness Railroad, and that it was near Lynchburg.

NORTH CAROLINA -Feb. 28, Gen. Terry and orce were twelve miles from Wilmington, on the north west branch of Cape Fear River, with Hoke's rebel troof afronting him on the other side. Advices from Newbern, March 6, state that troops we

clearing the roads to Kinston of the fallen trees place there by the enemy. Kinston is on the railroad Goldsboro' and Raleigh. Refugees say that Sherman his possession of Fisherville previous to March 4, and the on the 6th he was within forty miles of Raleigh. ficial information has been received from him, and in rebel papers appear to be in the dark as to his movement The Richmond papers of the 9th inst., contain a di atch announcing a victory in North Carolina, near Kith ton. They say they captured three pieces of artille, and 1,500 prisoners. The War Department at Washing ton thinks that if there was a fight at all, it was mere

with the construction corps engaged in repairing the 106 Miscellaneous THE CURRENCY BUREAU.—The bonds and note

the United States were, at the commencem printed by the American Bank Note Company of Not the Company asked too much for its work; according the experiment was tried by the Department, of doing it own printing. As an illustration of the result, it is stated that the contract of the result, it is stated that the contract of the result, it is stated to the contract of the result, it is stated to the contract of the result, it is stated to the contract of the result, it is stated to the contract of the result, it is stated to the contract of the result, it is stated to the contract of the result, it is stated to the contract of the result. that they print postal currency at an expense of \$545

ton. Two packages containing \$32 000,000, and which could have been carried by hand, were recently delivered "freedmen will in future enjoy the fruits of their could in Washington at a cost of \$4,800 for transmission alone. The cost of printing them in the Treasury Department

would have been one hundred and ten dollars. Mr. Clark, Chief of the First Division National Currency Bureau, instituted experiments for producing a dis-tinctive paper, and also for dry printing. Through the aid of Dr. Stuart Gwynne, of Boston, a method of tinting paper non-photographically was discovered. This paper nnot be dissolved in hot or cold water, cannot be split, has an irremovable non-photographic tint in its " spiderleg " fibre, takes ink more readily, retains it longer, and wears better than any paper heretofore manufactured for of France to back up that cause. It is also stated that the purposes of currency in any country. The tint is the transaction in reference to Sonore is a mere lien on produced by a new and rare pigment which cannot be re- the product of certain mines, and not a cession of terrimoved without destroying the fibre of the paper itself. It tory. was the discovery of Dr. Gwynne, whose connection with the Treasury Department is said to have led to his arrest without charges, as well as to previous annoying persecu tions. The experiments in dry printing resulted in perfect success, a thing never before achieved in any country. The advantage of this is that the impressions are all alike, while if the paper was wet and dried and wet again, printing the face and then the back, the paper would dry irreg-

of the Treasurer and Register of the Treasury to the bonds and notes mechanically, as it employed 70 clerks, at \$1,200 per year for each clerk, to do it by hand. This, also, was

THE SUPREME COURT .- March 10, a case involving the right of the navy to property captured on land, in th United States, was decided against the navy. The case was concerning cotton captured on the Red River expedition. The court decided that the cotton should have been turned over to the Treasury officers. The Court adjourned on the 10th inst., until next December.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY .- Mr. McCulloch addressed the principal officials of the Treasury Department, March 9, expressing full confidence in the ability and will of the people to sustain the treasury, and saying: "My chief aim will of course be to provide means to discharge the claims upon the treasury at the earliest day practicable, and to institute measures to bring the business of the country gradually back to a specie basis, a departure from which, although for the time being a necessity, is no less damaging and demoralizing to the people than expensive to the Government."

AMNESTY TO DESERTERS .- In accordance with an act of Congress, the President has proclaimed pardon to deserters who return to duty within 60 days, commencing March 11; otherwise they will forever forfeit citizenship, in addition to the other lawful penalties for their crime.

Gen. Canby has ordered a re-organization of the 13th and 18th corps. Gen. Gordon Granger will command the 13th, and Gen. A. J. Smith the 18th corps. Recruiting for the Union army is going on with great

Military and Naval.

briskness at Charleston. Companies of colored men are raised in a day. One colored regiment was mustered i previous to the 8th inst.

The Board in session at Springfield, Mass., for the examination of small arms, etc., have decided to reduce the calibre of small arms from fifty-eight and fifty-four to fifty, which reduces the weight of the ball one-third, thus naking an important saving of lead in the ammunition and reducing the weight necessary to be carried by the

ımn of 1863, Provost Marshal General Frye says: Over 136,000 soldiers, who would otherwise ere this ave been discharged, were secured for three years longer. Organizations which would otherwise have been lost to the service were preserved and recruited, and experienced officers were retained in command. This force has performed an essential part in the great campaign of 1864, and its importance to the country cannot be over-estima-

Congressional.

UNITED STATES SENATE .- In extra session, comcing on the 6th inst., it was voted that all premises for the sale of spirituous liquors should be removed from he Senate portion of the Capitol. Intoxicating liquors ave been excluded from the House portion of the Capitol ring the whole session. Hugh McCulloch was confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury; James Harlan as cansas and Virginia, until next December. Major Genrals of Volunteers, Schoffield and O. O. Howard, were nfirmed to be Brigadier Generals in the Regular Army, the latter in place of Gen. Thomas, promoted to a Major

Minister to Spain.

The Senate adjourned, March 11.

Southern.

"WHIPPED SECEDERS."-The Richmond papers admit that there is a party of "whipped seceders" in and out that city. The influence of this party may be inerred from the fact that it includes Senators and Repre ntatives and even the Vice President himself : " there ting no doubt that there was a plan on foot to force Mr. avis to resign, and that Mr. Stephens had consented to sign, so that Mr. Hunter, as President of the Senate uld become President."

The House bill for arming slaves has been amended nd passed the rebel Senate. Senator Hunter, of Virinia, says he don't see anything to fight for now.

Items. The recent encyclical of the 8th December, 1864, is but repetition of many others which have been published by the Popes, and especially of that issued by Gregory XVI. on the 15th August, 1862. Gregory VII, Boniface VIII., Innocent III., and a great many other Popes, moreover, had said the same things which were repeated urbi et orbi by Pius IX. on the 8th December last.

Secretary Seward has revoked the passport system s far as it refers to the through travel on the railroads in the United States and Canada. The paval force on the lakes is not to be increased.

Deserters from Lee's army say far more desert to their nomes than to the Union lines, and that Lee's army thinks Lincoln's terms of peace are good enough.

Last week the steps to the auction block, and the loc and key to the room where female slaves were examined. in the "slave Mart" of Charleston, were presented to a Freedman's Aid Society by C. C. Coffin, " Carleton," o

the Boston Journal. According to the latest accounts, it is estimated that 60,000 persons lost their lives by the recent terrible cyone in India. The report that 12,000 persons were

wned, was at first received with incredulity, but the mber was vastly underrated. Since August 8, 1864, we have captured from the rebel 301 cannon. This does not include numerous other

runs captured or destroyed on the Alabama, Florida, mnessee and other rebel craft. During the same time e have not lost to exceed thirty-five cannon. March 5, the telegraph wires were connected from New

Tork to San Francisco, a distance of nearly 4000 miles, and the telegraph worked well. This is the longest telegraphic circuit ever worked. Within the last month 1900 rebel deserters have taken

the oath of allegiance at the Provost Marshal's office at Washington, and been sent North. During the months of January and February, 1864,

\$14,784,584 worth of dry goods were imported to New York; only \$3,799,462 were received during the same onths this year. A colored man has been drawn as juror in Providence

and will take his seat among the others. Hitherto it has een customary, when a colored man's name was drawn to pass it over, but now a new course is to be pursued. An experiment has been made on the New York Central Railroad by using peat instead of coal. The result was highly satisfactory. The usual amount of fuel con-

sumed by coal-burning engines is a ton to every twenty niles, but in this instance only half a ton was used. The number of persons arriving in the United States om foreign countries during the year 1864 was 221,535.

At a recent letting of pews in the Unitarian church in an Francisco, of which the Rev. Mr. Stebbens is pastor, the amount obtained was \$27,000 in gold, equal at the day of bidding to \$70,000 in currency ! This exceeds the ntal of Mr. Beecher's church, which was \$50,000 for the

From Jan. 1st to Feb. 25th, 1865, \$4,066,521 in gold

It was also one of the heaviest slave districts, only 2,394

costs much for transmitting from New York to Washing- of its people having been whites in 1860, while 18,253 bor, but as a reasonable provision for their inability to provide for themselves immediately, their former owners will furnish each one of them with sixty days food of the usual description."

Foreign.

FRANCE.-Napoleon is stated to have said that there is o longer any hope for the rebellion. The Prince Napoleon, the Emperor's cousin, is now exerting great influence on public affairs. He is inflexibly pledged to the Union cause in America; he believes it to be the interest

GERMANY .- The best European securities are parted with at Frankfort to buy American bonds. The peace rumors sent the price up to 56, more than seven per cent. above New York quotations, while the failure of the ne gotiations was counteracted by numerous orders from Bern, Vienna and Southern Germany, so that after a fall to 52 1-2 there was an immediate recovery to 54 3 4.

THE POPE AND MAXIMITIAN .- The Pope has writ ten to Maximilian, telling him what he ought to do for Roman Catholicism in Mexico. He ought to restore to the church the property confiscated by previous governments. He ought to prohibit the teaching of any dising doctrine. He ought to let the bishops do as they lease with their flocks. He ought to open the way to learned and zealous clergy-not a learned people.

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to March II.

J Armstrong—O W Adams. B B Byrne—N Bemis (an oversight)—O Boynton—Sam'l Besse—Jas D Butler—Z H Blair—
J W Blabee—E Brackett. W H Crawford—H B Copp. Edward
N Darling. W F Farrington—E B Fietcher 2—B Foster. T B
Gurney. Jas Hartford—E F Hadley—Wm C High—E Hiteshew—S A W Jewett. J Knowles—S G Kellogg—Lucy M
Kinsey. C H Lawton. C M Morse. Geo S Noyes. S M Fettengill—N L Paincg—Rob't Parsons. Issae F Roberts. S D Simonds—E R Staples, P M. D M True—W H Thomas—W B
Toulmin—E A Thomas—John Thomson. H B Wardwell—T
H Wiggin, P M (it was an oversight)—J Williamson.

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

Letters Received from March 4 to March 11.

A P Alken—D Atkins—T J Abbott—J Armstrong—W Barton—I B Bigelow—W R Burnham—G F Buttrick—C H Buck—W D Bridge—J H Bonney—J W Bridge—A F Bradley—J Barrows—S Buzzard—E M Crockett—F P Caldwell—J W Col.
J Cobb—J M Caldwell—V A Cooper—P H Carnenter—S W Cook—J Collins—W O Cady—W H Crawford—C C Childs—Carlten & Porter—M P Coburs—C W Drow—C W Dutcher—W H Daniels—D L Daniels—J M Downer—L D Davis—Evans—D H Ela—R P Estey—E Edson—O R Edwards—F Foster—W Graham—J B Gould—E H Gillett—S S Gross—A Gould—C H Hanaford—L J Hall—H A Harris—D Hitton—I S Haggarty—J H Henry—John Hall—R W Harlow—Jame H Hutchison—E D Hopkins—C Hall—A Kidder—S G Kellogg—W G Leonard—I Lord—J L Little—D A Mack—W B Mitchell—C Musgrove—M D Matthews—D R McKenzie—J H Mason—W F Norris—A J Nickerson—S E Mason—C L Oliver—C A Plumer—J C Perry—R Parsons—Poe & Hitchcock 2—J A Plumer—J H Pershing—S Quimby—J C Robinson—J L Robinson—J E Round—A R Sylvester—J H Sheffield—D J Smith—A Sanderson—K J Strong—J Thurston—W H Thomas—J Thompson—H V Ricker—A S Wester—A S Wester—A C C Whitder—A R Spreader—A S Wester—A S J, P, Magez, Agent N. E. Depository, & Combill Letters Received from March 4 to March 11. J. P. MAGEE, Agent N. E. Depository, 5 Cornhill.

Marriages.

In East Boston, March 10, by Rev. A. O. Hamilton, Mr. Abijah Cotton to Miss Charlotte A. Collins.

In 1. ynn, March 5, by Rev. John S. Day, Mr. John H. Farnham to Miss Annah M. Brown, both of Lynn.

In Sheepscot Bridge, Feb. 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. D. F. Thompson, Mr. George G. Mahoney to Miss Mary Ellen Wilson, both of Newcastle,
In Yarmouth. March 8, by Rev. Joseph Gerry, Capt. Isaac W. White to Miss Almira T. Nickerson, both of Yarmouth.
In Bremen, Me., by Rev. B. B. Byrne, Dec. 31, Mr. Joseph A. Chambers, of Boothbay, to Mrs. Susan K. Fisk, of Bremen; Dec. 25, Mr. Joseph S. Woodbury, of Bremen, to Miss Mary A. Yates, of Bristol; Jan. 21, Mr. Job Tolman to Miss Delia A. Harris, of Bremen; Feb. 23, Mr. Franklin Bryant, of Bremen to Miss Adeline B. Day, of Bristol.

At Weeks' Mills, Me., Feb. 21, by Rev. George G. Winslow, Mr. Oliver P. Robbins, of Yassa'boro', to Miss Martha T. Pierce, of Windsor, Me.

In Southport, Feb. 99, Mr. William F. Marr to Miss Lizzie B. Pool, both of Southport. f Windsor, Me. lort, Feb. 28, Mr. William F. Marr to Miss Lizzie th of Southport.

name C. whey, of Southierwick, to Miss Addic F. Ferguson, of Ellot.

In Enfield, Feb. 22, by Rev. H. Kendall, Mr. Henry F. Morrill, of Franklin, N. H., to Miss Eliza Garland, of Eofield, N. H.; also, aame day, by the same, Mr. Stephen Williams, of Nashua, N. H., to Miss Mary S. Case, of Richford, Vt.; also, by the same, March 6. in Enfield, Mr. John Jacoba, of Croydon, N. H., to Miss Malina Austin. of Springfield. N. H.

In Lempster, N. H., Dec. 20, by Jno. H. Hillman, Eeq., Mr. Rollin A. Phillips, of Pittsford, Vt., to Miss Lizzle M. Davis, of Washington, N. H.; also, by the same, in East Lempster, March S. Mr. Reubn H. Philibrick to Miss Sarah E. Travis, both of Hillisboro', N. H.

In North Charlestown, N. H.. March 2, by Rev. A. C. Dutton, Mr. Orin E. Fisk, of Charlestown, to Miss Belinda D. Eaton, of Acworth.

Deaths.

In South Danvers, Feb. 12, Henry Fernald, aged 17 years, months. A member of the Sabbath School—a pleasant an interesting youth. A wide circle of friends mourn his loss. In Holliston, Feb. 19, Dora F., wife of George D. Forristal aged 29 years.

In Amherst, N. H., Jan. 15, of consumption. Abby L., wife of F. N. Boutwell, and daughter of the late Wm. Mclendy, aged 32 years and 6 months.

The Markets.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET. WEDNESDAY, March 8, At market for the current week: Cattle, 1177; Sheep and Lambs, 2,861; Number of Western Cattle, 744; Eastern Cat tle, 140; Working Oxen and Northern Cattle, 253. Catt.

PRICES-Market Beef-Extra \$14.00 @ 15.00; first quality \$12.50 a 13.75 : second quality 11.00 a 12.00 : third quality, 48.00 €10.50 ¥ 100 hs (the total weight of Hides, Tallow, and dre Hides-81 @ 9c per B. Tallow-9 @ 9je P B.

Lamb Skins-3.00 @43.25. Sheep Skins-3.00 # \$3.25.
Calf Skins-21 @ 23e P B. Trade for Hides and Skins dull.
The number of Cattle from the West is larger than that of last week by several hundred, but the quality is no better, a for common grades are a trifle lower. Extra grades are in active demand. Trade is good, and commenced soon after noon yesterdry, and before night 600 of the Western Cati-were sold. One lot of 108 Catile have been thirty-five days in getting to market, on account of the railroads not having ower ennugh to do their business with.

this season of the year,

Working Oxen—Sales \$75, \$130, \$135, \$170, \$175, \$200, \$225, \$231, \$215, \$247, 300, \$325, \$400. Working Oxen are in good demand; there is not a large supply in market. Milch Cows - Sales ordinary \$45 @ 65; extra \$80 @ 100. Prices of Milch Cows depend altogether upon the fancy of

Sheep and Lambs-There is not as many at market as there was last week. Prices are about the same. We quote sales of lots at 8, 9, 9], 10, 11, and 120 Ph. Swine-Wholesale, — Vh; retail, 14 S 15c Vh. Lots for Peddling 13c Ph. Fat Hoga 450 at market; prices 14c Ph.

Special Motices.

Providence, at New Bedford, March 22—Bishop Simpson.

New England, at Cambridgeport, March 29—Bishop Baker.

Troy, at Plattsburgh, April 5—Bishop Kingsley.

New York East, at 17th St., N. Y., April 5—Bishop Ames.

New Hampshire, at Dover, April 12—Bishop Ames.

New York, at 43d Street, N. Y., April 19—Bishop Simpson.

Yermond, at Bradford, April 19—Bishop Clark.

Maine, at Hallowell, May 3—Bishop Clark.

East Maine, at Handow, May 24, Bishop University. East Maine, at Hampden, May 24-Bishop Baker.

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE.—The Committee and Candidates in the First Year's Studies will meet at the County Street Methodist Episcopal Church, New Bedford, Tuesday, March 21, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Trustees of the Providence Conference Seminary will be held in the vestry of the County Street Church, New Bedford, on Saturday March 25, 1805, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Centreville, R. I., March 10.

NEW EVEL AND CONFERENCE.

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.—The Committee an Candidates for Examination in the Third Year's Studies wil meet at the Harvard Street Methodist Episcopal Church Cambridgeort, Tuesday, March 28, at 9 o'clock, A. M. March 16. NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.—The Committee on he Second Year's Course, and the brethren to be examined, vill please meet at Harvasd Street Church, Cambridge, Tues-lay, March 28, at 9 o'clock, A. M. March 15.

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.—The Candidates of the First Year's Studies will meet the Committee in the Ladies' Room of the Harvard Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Cambridge, Monday, March 27, at 2 P. M. March 15 G. HAVEN, Chairman.

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE-RAILBOAD NOTICE Any person attending the Providence Conference and payng fuli fare on the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad, will be passed back on said Railroad, by calling on me
at Conference.

GEO. W. BREWSTER. Willimantic, March 7.

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE.—The Class on the Third Year's Course of Study will meet the Examining Committee in the County Street Church, New Bedford, Tuesday, March 21, at 9, A. M.

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE—Excursion tickets from Providence to New Bedford, to attend the Providence Conference, can be obtained at Providence for \$1.87.

J. B. GOULD.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY.—The Spring Term for 1865, of this institution, will commence on Wednesday, the 22d inst., and continue fourteen weeks.

E. COOKE, Principal.

Wilbraham, March 8.

2t.

were exported from New York.

The number of school children in Maine is 255,249; number of school houses, 4,035. The aggregate expenditure for school purposes is \$887,100.

Six hundred released Union officers arrived at Annapolis, March 6, from the South. They tell the old story of rebel cruelty.

The district of Georgetown, now occupied by Admiral Dahlgren, is the richest rice growing section of the Union. It was also one of the heaviest slave districts, only 2,394

With annapolis, MRCH. S.

**NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE—REDUCTION OF RAILEOAD FARE.—The Connecticut River, Vermont and Massachusetts, and Fitchpurg Railcoads have arranged that a property over these Roads attending Conference, paying the regular fare, may have free return passes. On the Fitchburg Road, Conductors on Monday, 27th inst., and till April 5th, will furnish to such persons, on application, passes the countersigned at the Conference, with free return passes at the Conference and Salem ticke's for the Conference, with free return passes at the Conference and a free return application, passes at the Conference, with free return passes at the Conference and Railroad site or the Conference and Salem ticke's for the Conference and S

PREACHERS' AID SOCIETY OF THE NEW ENG-LAND CONFERENCE.—The Annual Meeting of "The Preachers' Aid Society of the New England Annual Confer-ence of the Methodist Episcopal Church," for the choice of officers, and transaction of other business, will be held at Zion's Herald Office, on Monday afternoon, March 27, at 4 o'clock, P. M. contributing to the funds of the Society are resent. FRANKLIN RAND, Secretary.

Business Notices.

DR. J. W. CUSHING having resigned his position in the Army, has returned to Boston, and may be found as formerly at 72 Shawmut Avenue.

March 51.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS are opening Linen Cambric Hand gedins. White Goods, Linen Lauras and Cambrics, Linen Bird's-Eye, Linen Damasks, Damask Towels, Russia Crash, Cambric Muslins, Brilliantes, Nainsooks, Checked and Striped

Russia and Scotch Diapers, Table Cloths, Quilts, Napkin Doylies, Embossed Covers, Embroidered Cambrie Bands Edgings, Flouncings, Insertions, Dimitics, Waists. Collars New Styles Linen Colars, Cuffs, Sieeves, Sets Lace Collars Crape Collars, Vells, Barbs, Malta, Guipure, Real and Imita-tion Valenciennes Laces and Edgings, Bugle Gimps, etc. Chencille and Silk Nets, latest st, les, in Waterfall, and Extra Sizes. New Scarfs, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Ruches, Blonde Neck Ruches, Trimming Ribbons, New Styles Hat Veils, Mask Vei s, Shetland Veils, *Paris Kid Glores*, opening a magnificent assortment of Colors and Sizes, White an Black Kid Gloves, all of which are the very best quality. Spring Styles of Gloves for Ladies, Gents and Children. British, French, German and Domestic Hoslery. Full lines of the above just received. Seasonable Underclothing, all

We also invite special santage to 50 Springs, which for Spring Steel Hoop Skirts, from 20 to 50 Springs, which for Elasticity and Graceful proportions have no equal. Also, to the Old Bay State Co.'s Superior Fitting Corsets, pronounced the Old Bay State Co.'s Superior Fitting Corsets, pronounced
the best fitting Corset extant, by competent judges. We are
also opening a full and complete assortment of Thread Store
Goods, Spool Cottons, Sewing Sliks, J. English & Co.'s best
Needles, Rich Dress Buttons, Beltings, Buckles, Clasps,
Dress Combs, Brushes, etc., etc.

Domestic Goods such as Cotton Cloths, Flannels, Blankets,
Quilts, etc., sold at retail at agent's lowest prices.

Our Wholesale Recommence Retail Store are now stocked.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS, Jobbers and Retailers, 90 an

The editor of the Manchester Daily and Weekly Mirror, a leader of the Daily, thus writes of the Compound: "THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND is advertised at muc "THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND is advertised at much length in our columns, and we are happy to learn that the demand for it is increasing beyond all previous expectations. It is the very best medicine for Coughs and Colds we know of, and no family that has once used it will ever be without it. We speak from our own knowledge—it is sure to kill a Cold, and pleasant as sure. The greatest inventions come by accident, and it is singular that the White Pine Compound made for Colds and Coughs should prove to be the greatest remedy for kidney difficulties known. But so it is. We cannot doubt it, so many testimonials come to us from well-known men. it, so many testimonials come to us from well-known men Besides, the character of Dr. Poland is such that we know h ments, with a delicate consumptive look, standing with one foot upon the grave, he made the discovery which has saved himself and called out from hundreds of others the strongest testimonials possible. We have known Dr. Poland for years, and are glad to state that we believe whatever he his White Pine Compound."

NEW SPRING GOODS FOR THE LADIES.—Good Prints, 2 cents; De Laines, 33 to 37j cents; New Shawls, \$4 to \$10; ilk Dress, only \$10; and a variety of other Goods usual! und in a first class Dry Goods House, at O. S. CURRIER?
Hanover Street. 4f. March 15,

BLACKING, BLUEING, ETC .- Use the Liquid or Army and

Navy Paste Blacking, and also the "Laundry Blue," made by B. F. Brown & Co., Boston. Ask your Grocer for them; ou will be sure to like them. eop6m. Sixteenth Annual Closing Out Sale of Boots and Shoes at LAMKIN'S, 5 Tremont Row. Very Cheap. 2t. M. 15. There is nothing like SELEE'S HAIR LIFE for Restoring

47 and 49 SUMMER STREET, MARCH 6, 1865 - Carnetina losing out of Stock!—The undersigned, in anticipation of lange in business, beg to announce their determination t change in business, beg to announce their determination to close out their critics stock of Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Mat-tings, etc., within the next sixty days, and in order to effect this end, they will after such inducements to purchasers, either in the trade or at retail, as cannot fail of its accomptishment. The stock comprises an extensive assortment of rich, me-dium and low priced Goods, in the newest and choicest styles, which, combined with the inducements that will be offered in prices, they flatter themselves will offord the utmost satisfacon to customers, and effect a speedy sale. JOHN H. PRAY

A VALUABLE REMEDY FOUND AT LAST FOR THE CURE LOOD AND LIVER SYRUP as an anti Scrofulous and conic Medicine, which purifies the blood of all its impurities d strengthens the system. Cure after cure has been mad essfully the worst form of cases. 1t. March 15.

SEE THE AUTHORITY.—Those who distrust the merits of popular medicines, and wish to find a permanent cure for Consumption, in any of its stages, are invited to examine the statements of unquestionable authority given in favor of Dr. Hall's Balsam. They will satisfy the most incredules.

To CURE FEVERS OF ANY KIND .- Add ten drops of Di ration, and apply to the affected parts; also add five drops t a tumbler of cold water, and drink every ten minutes fever will soon be removed.

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SPRING Is the time to take a Cathartic Medicine, as no every one needs it. After passing through the severities of the winter, the system becomes languid, the liver torpid, and a general stupor pervades the whole system. Dr. MOTT's composed—being vegetable extracts—which dissolve in the stomach so readily that they seldom cause pain. Those wh

have been rescued from an untimely grave by the agency of these medicines. When the sprightliness of the romp is changed to apathy and internal suffering, it is a crisis which requires the maternal solicitude, and for which the Pills will ne found an efficient remedy. They are equally efficacious he autumn or turn of life. 1t. March 15.

GENTLEMEN who appreciate Fashionable and well mad Clothes, are invited to visit our Store. We guarantee satis faction in all cases, or the money refunded. We engage to give you the most stylish, thorough-made and best-fitting garments and on better terms than goods of like quality can be obtained elsewhere. We buy and sell for cash, make in had debts, and are always able to purchase our goods at the ad debts, and are always able to purchase our goods at the best possible rates. We occupy spacious Chambers at a lor rent, and are not obliged to charge our customers a larg profit to offset bad debts and maintain a showy establishment We superintend personally every department of our busin-and promise that a visit to our Rooms shall be both pleas and profitable.

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Our Goods are marked in plain Agures, and the one prices system strictly adhered to. Ten per cent discount made THWING & COLLINS. Chambers 140 Washington Street,
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These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe
for alleviating Bronehial Affections, Asthma, Hoarseness,
Coughs, Colds, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.
PUBLIC SPRAKERS AND VOCALISTS
will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking
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of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections
which disturb the organs of speech. Sold at 25 cents per box,
by all Dealers in Medicine.

4t. March 1.

in New York; 100 pieces of Tapestry Brussels at \$2 per yard. All wool Ingrains for \$1. Union Ingrains for 75 cents. Also Floor Oil Cloths, all widths, at reduced prices. Now opening and for sale by the New England Capper Co., 75 Hanover Street.

CARPETS at reduced prices. We have just received a few English Velvet and Medallion Carpets, from the recent sales, for Sale, at about half of former prices. NEW ENGLAND CARPETS .- Don't pay the high prices. Several invo

opened from the last Trade Sales at the lowest reduced prices by the New England Carpar Co., 75 Hanover Street.

wanted and will immediately be put into paper, without being exposed to inspection. The highest eash prices paid. Geo. W. Wheelwright, Paper Manufacturer, Simmons Block, Water Street, Boston.

17. April 20. ITCH! ITCH! TICH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!

Wheaton's Ointment will cure the Itch in 48 hours. Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilbiains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists. By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington Street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. 3m. Feb. 1.

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT, for Wood, Leather, hat the housekeeper can have. It is in a liquid form, and usoluble in water or oil. It will adhere oily substances comblotely. Two ounce bottle, with brush (family package), 25 cents each. Sold everywhere.

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CAPITAL \$10,000,000.

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The Directors comprise fifteen gentlemen of the highest standing in New York.

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LOMBARD & GORE'S,

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"The book is redolent with religious feeling, fresh, pure, ad sensible; it abounds in kind but keen thrusts at the follies ad mistakes of conventional picty; it pushes aside human reeds that fetter and conceal the, Bible's plain, clear pages; ad it is quite remarkable for its sice detection of the starting-contrate of creek the black where distinguished to the contrate of creek the black where distinguished to the contrate of creek the black where distinguished to the contrate of creek the black where distinguished to the contrate of creek the black where distinguished to the contrate of creek the black where distinguished the contrate of creek the black where distinguished the contrate of the contrate of the creek where distinguished the contrate of t

"It sparkles on almost every page with gems of thought, while the narrative is one of absorbing interest.—S. S. Times. Each work 1 vol., large 12mo. Price, \$1.75.
Fine edilions on laid tinted paper, illustrated, and bot eveled boards. \$2.50.

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A Popular Magazine of Religious and Useful Literature. Edited by REV. JAMES M. SHERWOOD. HOURS AT HOME is designed to stand among our Monthly Magazines as the representative of the Religious Element of American Literature. Besides articles on purely religious subjects it will contain Reviews of Books; Biegraphical and Historical Sketches; Poetry; Notes of Travel, Moral Tales; Papers on Popular Science; and Essays upon Miscellaneous Topics. Discarding the frivolous, irreligious, and corrupting, it will furnish a pure, healthful, and instructive literature; it will be animated also by a thoroughly catholic spirit, so that it may belong to the entire American Church. In brief, HOURS AT HOME will sim to be what its name indicates—a Family Magazine, unexceptionable in all its

Numerous eminent elergymen and laymen of all denomin

While Hours at Home will be thoroughly American, the Editor will avail himself of the choicest materials furnished by the Foreign Religious Magazines. The articles will be short, varied, and sprightly. No expense will be spared to make it equal to any magazine in the country in mechanical execution and general appearance. Each number will contain 90 pages royal octavo, double columns. The first number will be ready overly in American. e ready early in April.

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We invite the prompt and generous aid of Pastors, Parents, Sunday School Teachers, and all who desire a pure and a Christian Literature, to give a wide circulation to Hours AT HOME. The office of the Editor and for all Mail Subscribers will be 5 Beekman Street, where all letters should be ad-CHARLES SCRIBNER & OO., NEW YORK,

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHER-THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION. And acknowledged by many prominent physicians to the most Reliable Preparation ever introduced for the RELIEF and CURE of all

LUNG COMPLAINTS. This well known remedy is offered to the public, sar

This well known remedy is offered to the public, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years, and when resorted to in season, seldom fails to effect a speedy cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Pains or Boreness in the Chest and Bids,

Bleeding at the Lungs,

Liver Complaint, etc.

Those who have not already made use of this Remedy we have only to refer to the written teatimonials of many of our distinguished citizens, who have been restored to health when the expectation of being cared was indeed a "forlorn hope,"

the expectation of being cured was indeed a "forlorn hop We have space only for the following UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY From REV. FRANCIS LOBDELL, pastor of the South Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Conn.:

BRIDGEPORT, Jan. 21, 1864.

MESSES. SETH W. FOWLE & Co.:
Gentlemen:—I consider it a duty which I owe to suffering humanity to bear testimony to the virtues of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAN OF WILD CHERRY. I have used it for Coughs, Colds, or Sore Throat for many years, and never, in a single instance, has it failed to relieve and cure me. I have frequently been very hoarse on Saturday, and looked forward to the delivery of two sermons on the following day with sad misgivings, but by a liberal use of the Balsam my hoarseness has invariably been removed, and I have presched without difficulty.

I commend it to my brethren in the ministry, and to pub is peakers generally, as a certain remedy for the bronchial troubles to which we are peculiarly exposed.

Entirely unsolicited I send you this testimonial, which you are at liberty to use in any way you choose. Perhaps the Balsam does not affect all persons alike, but it always rem yes my hoarseness, and its me for the minister's hard working day—the Sabbath.

Very traly yours, FRANCIS LORDELL.

Very traly yours, FRANCIS LOBDELL. Clergymen, Lawyers, Singers, and all those whose occupation requires an unusual exercise of the vocal organs, will find this the ONLY REMEDY which will effectually and instantaneously relieve their difficulties. This Remedy, unlike most others, is extremely PLEASANT TO TASTE. A small quantity allowed to pass over the irritated part

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY BETH W. FOWLE & CO., March 15

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Jan 25 Advertisements.

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PROSPECTUS. This is not a stock offered at the greatly inflated prices nd sold at one half of its nominal par value by which re ction each stockholder is made personally liable; but i sold at its actual par value and cost.

6124 acres of the best oil land, which the stockholder 612 acres of the best oil land, which the stockholders get for the low price of \$150,000, with 30 000 to work it with, being about three times the amount of land stockholders generally get in companies where the capital is fixed at \$500,000. We would particularly call the attention of partice wishing to invest to this fact, as with very little success we shall be able to pay from three to four per cent. a month, and that within sixty days from the time we close our books. We have already engaged an engine, now on the land, to go to work with. By this arrangement we shall save at least thirty days which it would take to get one there. In putting this stock upon the market the officers promise

In putting this stock upon the market the officers promise to use all their energy, and confidently expect to make it the best oil stock in the market. The property of this Company is situated on Oil Creek, rawford County, Pennsylvania, and Allegany County, New Cork. The property on Oil Creek is very valuable, and from his property alone the Company can earn large dividends. The Company will, as quick as the funds of the Company wil

dmit, sink several wells on this property.

The property in Allegany County, New York, is also very alaable, being situated near the celebrated "Indian Spring," o called, and consists of 552j acres, which is fast rising in rill cost this Company. Since the above was written, the 'Indian Spring Oil Com pany" have received letters stating that the Moore Well is now flowing Oil, which is of the finest lubricating quality, and will sell for \$70 per barrel in this market.

This strike of Oil will largely advance the price of land in is vicinity, and as this Company has 552; acres adjoining of Indian Spring Company," the officers feel the fullest fidence in placing this stock upon the market, and expect cription Books for signatures will be open Monday.

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Model School for Piano, \$1.50. Winner's Perfect Gulde for the Piano. Designed to import a knowledge of Piano Playing without the aid of a teacher, 75. The Child's First Book for the Piano, 75c. Piano without a Master, 75c. Howe's Piano, 59. Woodbury's Piano, 596—each containing, in addition to instructions a choice collection of music. Mailed post-paid. ULIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington Street.

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The subscribers continue to manufacture at their old and well known Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Fire Alarms, c., made of genuine bell metal (copper and tin composition), ounted with their Improved Patented Mountings, and war-

anted in every particular.

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Any paper inserting the above, as editorial or advertis
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As the great and certain cure for all those fearful and destruc-

The wonderful success which has in all cases, where it has been fairly tried, followed its use, leaves no room to doubt the blessed fact that CANCER MAY BE CURED. the blessed fact that CANG-R MAY RE CURED.
Sufferers from the seourge may therefore no longer fread
the fearful alternatives of the surgeon's knife or the grave.
They have a speedy and certain remedy, which removes the
malady, root and branch, which in thousands of cases the operating knife does not. Cancer must be cured by remedies
which thoroughly removate the constitution, and that can only This is effected by the SYRUP, as thousands have testined.

THE CANCER AND CANKER SYRUP infallibly eradicates and cures the worst cases of Canker, even when given up as incurable by doctors. It banishes Salt Rheum entirely and permanently. In Erysipelas its effects are surprising. All cases, however virulent, of Scrofuls or King's Evil, White Swelling, or Tumors, are dissipated speedily. Old Ulcera are cured without leaving bad effects after closing them. The most terrible Scurvy complaints it banishes from young or old. Distressing Neuralgic Affections soon yield to its power. It clears the Complexion from Blotches and Pimples, and renders it brilliant. It cures Jaundice and Dyspepsia, and all Eruptive Discases. In all cases of Female Weakness and Irregularities producing General Debility, Piles, etc., its effects are miraculous.

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he purpose, will be touch a box of it may save much su Prepared by D. HOWARD & CO., Kandonpa, A. JAMES O. BOYLE & CO., (Successors to Redding & Co.,) 8 State Street, Boston, Proprietors, to whom all order should be addressed, and by all Dealers in Patent Modicines coply

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Dear Sir: I have sold and taken all of your Compound that I had of you, and have had some calls for more, but have told the folks that I should send for it, and if you think it will not freeze and spoil the bottles, you can, if you see fit, send me taree dozen, and I will send you the pay.

I have got over my rheumatic, and have been to two Balls this winter, and danced all night. Was not lame. It is one of the best things that I have ever taken. Mr. Winn and myself are giving it a great start here. There is no trouble here but it will sell. We have got it started, and I think you had better come up here, as you taked of when we were in Boston, and give me the agency of selling it, as Mr. Winn does not want it. There were two in the, store last Saturday after it. Mr. Winn often speaks of you, and wonders why you do not come up here, for I think you will be pleased if you come. DERBY LINE, Jan. 23, 1865.

you do not come up nere, nor I think you white presset it you.

I had hard work to sell a Mr. Lee a bottle of it, and he has been lame a long time, but did sell him a bottle and he came back after more, and says that he has not slept so well for a great while. He was so bad that he had to put a pillow betwit his legs in order to lay on his side, but does not have to do so now. When I see you I can tell you all about the thing. All I have to say, I am very sorry that I cid not take Mr. Winn's advice about it long before I did. I hope I have not tired you all out with the reading of this. Please to excuse all mistakes. Mr. Winn sends his best respects to you, and I missakes. Mr. Winn sends his best respects to you, and I missakes.

Principal Depot 91 Washington Street, Boston, up one light.
Sold by G. C. GOODWIN, 38 Hanover Street, and by all wholesale and estail Drugg s.

3t March 1

ILSON HIGHEST PRE MIUM SEWING MACHINE. The most simple of The machine for family use.—Advocate and Journal.

Most honorable to American genius.—Independent.

We cannot imagine anything more perfect.—Evangelist.

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Indispensable in every family.—The Preacher.
We praise it with enthusiasm.—Christian Intellif.
A switt-ingered sister of sparity.—S. S. Advocat
Worthy of the highest award.—Sobbath Recorder.
It surpasses all others.—Ladies' Repository,
We prefer them for family use.—Tribune.
They are the favorites for families.—Times.
It has no rival.—Scientific American.
Equal to nine seamstresses.—Home Journal.
An almost prefect instrument.—Evening Part

It has no superior.—Dispatch.

It combines every essential.—Living Age. 3mos Feb 15 MUTUAL BENEFIT PETROLEUM COMPA-

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the Officers and Trustees of this Company, all being practical
business men. is sufficient guarantee that their representations in regard to, and their conduct of, the business of this
Company, will be entitled to the full confidence, and entire
approval of all who may be disposed to invest in the enter-

stock is sold at its actual par value, and not at a reduction of one half, by which reduction each Stockholder is made personally lable.

Some idea of the immense value of oil territory, may be gathered from the following statement: The Noble and Delamater Well is pouring forth a constant stream of oil, at the rite of five hundred barrels per day, equal to six thousand dollars, or over two milliom dollars worth yearly.—The Jersey Well yields about five thousand dollars worth daily. The Hyde and Egbert farm, thirty-seven acres, has been converted into companies, representing over seven milliom dollars. A great many similar case could be cited. THERE ARE NO REASONS WHY some of the properties belonging to this Company should not produce oil as copiously as the wells mentioned above, and in that case it would make its VALUE ALMOST BEYOND CALCULATION.

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A limited number of shares only are now offered for a short time, and can be subscribed for at the Office of the Company, No. 130 Pearl Street, Hanover Square. New York; and of JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer, No. 174 Canal Street, New York; or of either of the Trustees as above.

Feb 22

CIFFORD'S LIQUID DENTIFRICE. What we ums. It is the nicest Dentifrice that has yet been offered to the It is the best and most effectual beautifier of the teeth now

extent.
The trial of one bottle will satisfy any one that it is all we claim for it, vis:—A valuable Preservative and disinfectant. It is put in the market with the best recommendations ever published.

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Agents:—GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., and M. S. BURR & CO., BOSTON, MASS.; J. BALCH & SON, Providence, B. I. For sale by W. G. BENNETT, P. S. BROWN and J. E. CHACE & SON, Fall River, and by Druggists generally.

July 13 GIOFRAY'S HAIR RENOVATOR IS A SURE THING. It will positively restore Grey Hair to its original color, whether black or brown. It re invigorates the capillaries, and prevents the Hair from falling off by giving a healthy flow to the secretions. Removes all dandruff, heat and itching of the head, and is a superior dressing for the hair. It does not soil the skin nor the whitest linen. It has in its composition the virtues of a plant unknown to any other manufacturer, which enables the proprietor to defy any person or persons to produce its equal for the thorough manner in which it accomplishes it's work of remova ing, invigorating and rejuvenating the Human Hair. Sold by all Druggists.

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REED, CUTLER & CO., 111 and 113 Broad Street ton; JOHN WILSON, JR. & CO., 128 Washington S Boston; WEEKS & POTTER, 170 Washington Street; C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover Street, Boston, W DR. MOTTS VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS ARE

CHEMICAL VEGETABLE EXTRACTS. from plants growing in our own country. lants have a direct action on the Liver, others there on the Kidneys, and others upon the Bo

efficacy for curing ALL BILIOUS DISEASES. Liver Complaint.

This disease is more prevalent than people have an idea of. When the Liver is obstructed or inactive, the bile is impure, and this impure bile is carried into the secretions of the system; the consequence is, an unhealthy complexiou, or a yellowishness of the skin, attended with pain in the right side, also over the shoulder-blade, loss of appetite and flesh, Indigestion, Costiveness, etc.

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POR SALE. At the West part of the City.

substantial three story brick building known as at North Russell Street M. E. Church, with about 5500 feet land. This prope ty is well adapted for a church, school house. Armory, or for manufacturing purposes. Capitails wishing to invest privately or as corporations will do well examine this property before purchasing elsewhere. Ferms and particulars, apply to CHAS. WOODBURY, No. Commonwealth Avenue; W. S. KYLE, No. 9 State Street J. S. DAMRELL, corner Cambridge and North Russell Stor CHA'S B. RICK, Sup't Faneuil Hall Market.

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WHAT, RYE. GRASS, OATS, CORN. POTATOES, all GARDEN EXPERITABLES, as well as STRAWRERIES, LAWYON BLACKBREEES, GRAFES and FRUIT TREES, most satisfactory results are uniformly obtained. A trial of this fertilizer to a sufficient extent at least to test its merits, is expressing recommended, believing that is will result in largely increased orders in ensuing seasons. Send for a circular of testimonials.

PRICE:—We sell the COMPOSITE FERTILIZER to Farmers direct, without the intervention of local agents, at the wholesale price, thereby giving to the consumer the advantage of the discount, at Fort St. St. dollars per ton of 200 fbs. or \$6.35 per barrel of 270 fbs. and discount, at Fort St. St. dollars per ton of 200 fbs. or \$6.35 per barrel of 270 fbs. dollars per ton of 200 fbs. or \$6.35 per barrel of 270 fbs. and discount, at Fort St. St. dollars per ton of 200 fbs. or \$6.35 per barrel of 270 fbs. and discount, at Fort St. St. dollars per ton of 200 fbs. or \$6.35 per barrel of 270 fbs. and discount, at Fort St. St. dollars per ton of 200 fbs. or \$6.35 per barrel of 270 fbs. and \$6.35 per barrel upwards. Taking CASIL.

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Jan 18

Advertisements.

THE TESTIMONY IS OVERWHELMING!
MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CABINET ORGANS,

an important improvement upon Melodeons. Harmoniums, nd other Organs of this class.) have much gratification in alling attention to the following evidence of the excellence of their work: THIRTY GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other first

remiums, have been awarded to them at the principal Indus-rial Fairs in the country, within a few years. No other in-A MAJORITY OF THE MOST EMINENT Organists. ianists, Musical Directors and Composers in the country ave expressed their opinions that no other instrument of

his class equals those made by MASON & HAMLIN. (See his testimony in full in our catalogues.) THE RESULT OF INVESTIGATIONS AND COMPAR-ISONS instituted by gentlemen whose character and facilities for such investigations must give their testimony the greatest weight, are significant. The following are instances of recorded results of some of these:

recorded results of some of these:

[From the New York Christian Advocate, written by the editor, Rev. Dr. Curry.]

We have been at some pains to ascertain what instrument of the many now soliciting the public favor combines the greatest amount of real excellence. We have prosecuted this inquiry entirely independently of aid or direction from interested parties. The opinions of some of the best musical critical, composers and performers have been obtained; reports of experiments made in the ordinary use of various instruments in churches, schools and families, have been compared, all of which, with singular unanimity, concur in assigning the first place to the Cabinet Organ of Mason & Hamilin—a decision that corresponds with our own previously formed convictions, received from personal observations.

We have written these things without solicitation from any one, and without the knowledge of those whose pecuniary in the object may seem to favor. The interest of our readers is the object may seem to favor. The interest of our readers is the object may seem to favor. The properties of the conventions.

result correct.

We clearly agree with the opinion from the New York Christian Advocate and Journal.

[From Zion's Herald. Boston.]

From a careful examination of the different kinds of Reed Instruments, we give preference to Mason & Hamilu's Cabinet Organs. . . . The following candid remarks, given simply on the merits of the case, we endorse and copy from the Christian Advocate. (Then follows the article from which extracts are quoted above.)

Extracts are quoted above.)

Having taken some pains to satisfy ourselves respecting the merits of these new instruments, we are able to speak very confidently in regard to them, and to recommend them heartily to our readers. We have not found any difference in the opinions entertained of them by musicians; all value them highly, and all agree that their superfority to all instruments of their class, American or foreign, is indisputable.

ments of their class, American or foreign, is indisputable. [From the Evening Express, Rochester.]

Our attention having been called to these instruments, and our advice asked as to the BEST, we have prepared ourselves to give an opinion, and to indicate to our readers one that is in every way worthy a place in their parlors, schools and churches. In comparing the Cabinet Organ with other Reed Organs, in some of which we have noticed points of much excellence, we can find nothing equal to it in the various substantial qualities that go to make up a good musical instrument, and upon inquiry we find that almost every murician of note, and nearly all the le-ding Organists of the country, pronounce the Cabinet Organ superior to every other instrument of the land.

THE TESTIMONY OF THE PRESS might be largely "We are able to assure our readers that these Cabinet Or-gans are greatly better than anything of the class we have before seen. This, indeed, seems to be the nuiversal testimony of our most distinguished Organists."—Boston Post.

"That Mesers. Mason & Hamilu have succeeded in making a better small instrument than any other is the universal opinion of the musical profession."—New York Tribune. "The reputation they have achieved in their special branch f manufacture has placed them at the head of all competors."—Watson's Art Journal, New York. "For cheapness, excellence of tone, durability and all the qualities required, they are unequaled. No other establishment has such facilities for manufacturing and testing instruments such as these."—Presbyterian Banner, Pittaburgh. "Our most distinguished Organists and Musicians concur in giving it the preference for power, purity of tone, quickness of action, variety of expression, and simplicity of operation."—Rochester Democrat.

THE EXCELLENCE OF THE CABINET ORGANS has idely extended their reputation and sale in other countriboth hemispheres. Already M. & H. find a consideral sale for their instruments in foreign countries, and have filled large and repeated orders from Europe, Africa, Australia, the A recent number of the Leipzig Signale, the leading Musical Journal of Germany, has the following: "There is now at Hawburg an American Orean from the

celebrated manufactury of Measrs. Mason & Hamlin, at Boston, which is a very superior instrument. It is celled the 'Cabinet Organ,' and has none of that harsh, reedy tone so common to instruments of this general class." THE AUTOMATIC BELLOWS SWELL (patented) ifferent thing.

The Cabinet Organs have from one to twelve stops

MASON & HAMLIN, 274 Washington Street, Bosto March 1 THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE

DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS.

FOR THE CURE OF FOR THE CURE OF

CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING
OF FLESH, NIGHT SWEATS. SPITTING OF BLOOD,
WHOOPING COUGH. CROUP, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, COUGH, INFLUENZA, PHTHISIC, PAIN IN THE
SIDE, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. 10,000 Dollars Reward, is offered for a better Recipe. m be safely taken by the most Delicate Child.

It is estimated that 150,000 die annually, in the United roper remedy.

DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS strikes at the but of the Disease at once, and such is its speedy effect that by one using it freely, according to directions, for twenty-our or forty-eight hours, and not being entirely satisfied with

not have to take bottle after bottle before they find whether his remedy will afford relief or not. We have certificates of its cures from many of our most re-pectable citizens—men and women who live among us, and ho have been cured by it. For particulars we refer those ving out of the city to our Agents.

Accompanying each bottle of Dr. Hall's Balsam for
HE LUNGS is a treatise, in pamphlet form, on Consumption,

THE LUNGS is a treatise, in pamphlet form, on Consumption, with special directions for using, modes, treatment, etc., for which we bespeak your perusal.

Evidence from the Best Source in the United States.

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MANUFACTURERS, respectfully announce that they have REMOVED to their new and commodious WARE-No. 544 Washington Street (ODD FELLOW'S BUILDING,)
cre they will be happy to see their customers and friends. They propose to keep constantly on hand a FINE ASSORT-MENT OF PIANOS, for Sale and to Let. Thankful for past favors, they hope to merit an increase of the public attention. Oct 5

QTURGIS'S ELECTRIC COMPOUND, an effe tual external remedy for
NEURALGIA
AND RHEUMATISM,
SPINAL IRRITATION, AQUE IN THE FACE, PAIN IN THE
SIDE, BACK AND LIMBS, SORE THROAT, ETC.

Its effect is very rapid—in most cases instants.
It reaches the nerves and muscles, as it is belinated does. It has cured some of the most violent and obstif Neuralgia ever known.

THE NORTH AMERICAN PIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, having a cash capital of \$200,000, and cash assets exceeding \$400,000

\$20,000 on one risk, at their office, No. 10 Old State House, Bosto

THE MELODEON. Enlarged Edition. The very large sale which this book has already had, is the best commendation we can offer. It has a good variety of the best old and New Tines and Hymns. 176 pages. 1600., eloth binding, next and strong; 190 Tunes, 230 Hymns. Price 30 cents, \$3.00 per dos. JAMES P. MAGEE. Agent. Feb 22 46

Poetry.

A baby sat on his mother's knee,

On the golden morn of a summer's day, Clapping his tiny hands in glee.

As he watched the shifting sunbeams play.

A subbeam glanced through the open door,
With its shimmering web of atoms fipe,
And crept along on the sanded floor
In a glittering, glimmering, golden line.

The baby laughed in his wild delight,
And clutched at the quivering golden band;
But the sunbeam fled from his eager sight,
And naught remained in the dimpled hand; For a cloud had swept o'er the summer sky,

And gathered the beam to its bosom gray, And wrapped in a mantle of sombre dye, The glory and pride of the summer's sky.

Thus cheated sore in his eager quest,
With a puzzled look that was sad to see,
He laid his head on his mother's breast, And gazed in the dear face wistfully. The cloud swept by, and the beam returned;

But the weary child was slumbering now, And heeded it not, though it glowed and burned Like a crown of flame on his baby brow. And I thought: Ah, babe, thou art not alone

In thy bootless quest for a fleeting toy;
For we are all babes, little wiser grown,
In our chase for some idle and transient joy. We are grasping at sunbeams day by day, And get but our toil for our weary pains, For ever some cloudlet obscures the ray, And haught in the sordid grasp remains;

But when the lures of our youth depart, And our empty strivings are all forgot, Then down in some nook of the peaceful heart, The sunbeam glows when we seek it not.

Sketches.

For Zion's Herald.

MY EARLY PRIEND. The first recollection I have of seeing her, wh subsequently was the companion of my chilhood and youth, was in the large old-fashioned school-house, where only in pleasant weather, we who lived at a distance could attend school. I now remember th tiny net worn on her finely shaped head, and the bright scarlet frock which was so becoming to her fair complexion. I think not more than two years elapsed before she, with her parents, moved into the neigh-

borhood in which I lived, and near my own home. Thus were we frequently thrown into each other society, and (by instinct perhaps) became mutua friends, confiding to each other the little heart-secret of our early life. A seat in the school-room was always reserved for us; for it was a "matter of fact" tha we should occupy the same seat. Together we recit ed; together we roamed along the bank of the bear tiful Kennebec, through field and forest, making th woods ring with our merry laughter, and together laid plans for our future course in life.

Years elapsed; she became a successful teacher youth, and on her visits home would see me er night's sable curtain" was drawn over the face of nature. But more especially was she welcomed in the home circle, where from childhood she had been accustomed morning and evening to listen to a por tion of "Holy Writ," after which a prayer of thanks giving and supplication was offered. She being ar only daughter was, as is usually the case, the pet and cherished idol of the household; and I, who was also a favorite in my own home, was allowed to inter change frequent visits with my cherished friend.

As I have already said, she was the cherished ido in her own home; but more especially were the hearts of the brothers drawn toward their only sister and such affection was daily visible in the many act of kindness shown toward her. To her, scenes of gaiety had no peculiar charm, although she loved innocent amusement, and engaged in it with a zest which at such times rendered her peculiarly attractive. Although she valued society abroad, she too loved ry of her fondest hopes, and sought make its inmates happy, and in thus doing won the laurels which crowned her self-sacrificing efforts. She did not seek to be admired, but by her amiability and those traits of character which were intuitive won a large circle of true-bearted friends.

In early life she espoused the cause of Him who she loved to serve, and upon which she never brought reproach. Soon after she embraced religion, she called for me to accompany her to the class room. I refused, for I thought I should not be a welcome guest in such a holy place. She turned away with tearful eyes; and, as I watched her receding form, a sadness crept over me, and a desire to accompany her. She truly leaned upon the bosom of Him whom she

A bright spring morning dawned upon the face of nature, ushering in upon my friend new hopes, new anticipations, while in the quictude of her chamber she meekly knelt, soliciting a firmer faith and a more confiding trust in Him whom she had so faithfully and conscientiously served. Evening came. The reverent man of God pronounced that sentence which bound two loving hearts in one, and the cherished one went from her childhood's home "a happy bride." An hour's ride brought ber frequently to the paternal roof, where all were made happy by the presence of her whom they so fondly loved. Thus passed weeks and months, during which, not a dark cloud intervened to obscure the radiance of that light which brightened her new home.

'Twas night. Upon a couch lay the form of my friend, so calm, so peaceful; and without one murmuring word the gentle spirit passed from the scenes of earth, to enjoy the scenes and realities of a more congenial clime, where

Around the throne a glorious hand

She who had always worn a smile upon her fair countenance, looked beautiful in death. And as I sat beside that form, and vainly watched for the accustomed smile, or the tender expressions which were wont to flow from her lips, I felt that the first great trial of my life had come. Even now, after the lapse of years, I miss the society of the friend of my

In the quiet churchyard she lies, by the side of those whom she loved on earth-friends mourn her loss; but they mourn not as those who have no hope Above her remains is a monument which bears the inscription, which was the language of the Reveletor: And as I stand beside that sacred mound, I by faith behold her walking the "golden streets" where she

will go no more out forever.

Children.

For Zion's Herald. DIALOGUE ON SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

BY G. F. G. Mary. Do you love to go to Sunday School

Ella. Certainly I do. Mary. Well, I confess I could never see anything very interesting there.

Ella. Why, I am surprised to hear you talk so Mary. I find it very interesting to spend an hour on the Sabbath in the study of the word of God, and in listening to the instructions of my teacher.

Mary. Well, I cannot say that I enjoy it much We have a short lesson, the teacher asking such of the questions as we can answer by reading from the Testament, and passing over the rest. I do not think

times teachers are discouraged, and they lose their interest in the work because the scholars under their care manifest no interest, on their part, or desire to many continue in the work, when their labors are so little appreciated by those to whom they devote their time. I have a good deal of charity for Sunday

Mary. What you say is all very true, Ella, but we should not think our preacher had done his duty, if all his work was to preach two sermens on the preparation; neither do I think a Sabbath School teacher discharges his duty, if his only work is to hurry through the lesson without having given it a previous thought. I have often thought that if our eacher was more interested in the lessons, her scholars would be; and we should not have such a dry

Ella. Well, it is not so in our class. Our teache is always at her post, and because of her previous preparation for the lesson is enabled to impart in struction and make our exercises very interesting The only trouble we find is, that the time devoted to the lesson is too short. The sound of the superir tendent's bell brings it to a close before we are

class, and the sound of the bell is always welcome to us. But while we are talking of what Sabbath School teachers ought to do, there is one other duty which I think they neglect, and that is, visiting their scholars. My teacher has never called on me yet, and when I was sick, last summer, and confined to the house for more than six weeks, she did not come

Ella. Undoubtedly many teachers are guilty neglect of duty in this respect; for I think as you do, that it is their duty to visit the members of their class, and more especially if they are sick. Some teachers do not even inquire after their absent scholars. By this neglect they lose much of their power and influence for good.

Mary. Well, I suppose it is much easier to tell what should be done than it is to do it; but it seems to me that no person should take the office of teacher without being willing to devote considerable time and attention to its duties; for in no other way can one

be successful, and accomplish good.

Mary. The Sabbath School is a grand field of abor, which, if rightly improved, promises a rich harvest, and those engaged in this work should be thoroughly imbued with the spirit of their Master, who, in the days when he was upon earth, went about doing good. And not only should teachers be faithful and earnest in their work, but we who are scholars should appreciate their labors and endeavor to profit thereby. How discouraging it must be to them, when they see their efforts for our good wasted because of our carelessness and indifference.

Ella. I acknowledge I have been guilty in this espect, Mary, as I have never thought of it just as I now do, and I will they to reform, so that the fault shall not be in me. I think if our class would show more interest in the lessons, and in our teacher, she would be more interested for us.

Mary. That is right, Ella; for I think the best of teachers would become discouraged and disheartened in the work of teaching a careless and indifferent class. They devote their time and talents, not for money, but purely for our good; and we are very ungrateful if we do not endeavor to profit by their labors. A Sabbath School teacher's calling is a high and noble one: and how much good the faithful teacher accomplishes in this world of sin, eternity alone will reveal. And the privileges which we njoy as scholars are precio prized, and should be so improved by us that we may be made better and happier because of our connection with the Sabbath School.

Ella. I am glad to have this conversation with you, Mary; for what you have said has led me to think more highly of the Sabbath School, and I think I shall prize more highly its privileges, and endeavor to profit more by its instructions than I have

"Sweet Sabbath School, place dear to me, Where'er through life I roam, My heart will often turn to thee, My childhood's Sabbath home."

DAVID MATSON.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER Who of my young friends have read the sorrowful story of "Enoch Arden," so sweetly and simply told by the great English poet? It is the story of a man who went to sea, leaving behind a sweet young wife and little daughter. He was cast away on a desert island, where he remained several years, when he was dis-covered and taken off by a passing vessel. Coming back to his native town, he found his wife married to an old playmate—a good man, rich and honored, with whom she was living happily. The poor man, unwilling to cause her pain and perplexity, resolved not to make himself known to her, and lived and died alone. The poem has reminded me of a very similar story of my own New England neighborhood, which I have often heard, and which I will try to tall not in poetry like Alfred Tennyen's but it me.

tell, not in poetry, like Alfred Tennyson's, but in my own poor prose. I can assure my readers that in it own poor prose. I can assure m main particulars it is a true tale. main particulars it is a true tale.

One bright summer morning, more than threescore years ago, David Matson, with his young wife and his two healthy, barefooted boys, stood on the bonk of the river near their dwelling. They were waiting there for Pelatiah Curtis to come round the Point with his wherry, and take the husband and father to the port, a few miles below. The Lively Turtle was about to sail on a voyage to Spain, and David was to go in her as mate. They stood there in the lovely morning sunshine, talking cheerfully; but, had you been near enough, you could have seen tears in Anna Matson's blue eyes, for she loved her husband, and knew there was always danger on the sea. And Matson's blue eyes, for sne loved her nusband, and knew there was always danger on the sea. And David's bluff, cheery voice trembled a little, now and then; for the honest sailor loved his snug home on the Merrimack, with the dear wife and her pretty

boys. But presently the wherry came alongside, and David was just stepping into it, when he turned back to kiss his wife and children once more.

"In with you, man," said Pelatiah Curtia. "There's no time for kissing and such fooleries when the tide And so they parted. Anna and the boys wen back to their home, and David to the port, whence he sailed off in the Lively Turtle. And months passed sailed off in the Lively Turtle. And months passed, autumn followed the summer, and winter the autumn, and then spring came, and anon it was summer on the river-side, and he did not come back. And another year passed, and then the old sailors and fishermen shook their beads solemnly, and said the Lively Turtle was a lost ship, and would never come back to port. And poor Anna had her bombazine gown dyed black, and her straw bonnet trimmed in mouraning ribbons, and thenceforth she was home.

mourning ribbons, and thenceforth she was known only as the Widow Matson.

And how was it all this time with David himself? And how was it all this time with David himself? Now you must know that the Mohammedan people of Algiers and Tripoli, and Mogadore and Sallee, on the Barbary coast, had for a long time been in the habit of fitting out galleys and armed boats to seize upon merchant vessels of Christian nations, and make slaves of their crews and passengers, just as men calling themselues Christians in America were sending vessels to Africa to catch black slaves for their plantations. The Lively Turle fell into the hands of one of these rowing sea robbers, and the crew were taken

of these roving sea-robbers, and the crew were taken to Algiers, and sold in the market-place as slaves, poor David Matson among the rest.

When a boy, he had learned the trade of ship carpenter with his father on the Merrimack; and now he was set at work in the dock-yards. His master, who was naturally a kind man, did not overwork him. He

their lesson during the week, and of course they feel no interest in it. Now if the scholars were to come with lessons well studied, and showing a desire to be benefited by the study of the Bible, the teacher would either have to prepare herself for her position as teacher, or give place to some other who is competent to perform the duties of the office. Oftentimes teachers are discouraged, and they lose their

great deliverance.

"This is a very affecting scene," said the commissioner, wiping his eyes. I must keep the impression of it for my Columbiad." And, drawing out his tab let, he proceeded to write on the spot an apostrophe to Freedom, which afterward found a place in his

great epic.

David Matson had saved a little money during his captivity, by odd jobs and work on holidays. He got a passage to Malaga, where he bought a nice shawl for his wife, and a watch for each of his boys.

shawl for his wife, and a watch for each of his boys. He then went to the quay, where an American ship was lying just ready to sail for Boston.

Almost the first man he saw on board was Pelatiah Curtis, who had rowed him down to the port seven years before. He found that his old neighbor did not know him, so changed was he with his long beard and Moorish drees, whereupon, without telling his name, he began to put questions about his old home, and finally asked him if he knew a Mrs. Matson.

"I rather think I do," said Pelatiah; "she's my wife."

"Your wife!" eried the other. "She is mine be fore God and man. I am David Matson, and she is the mother of my children."

"And mine too!" said Pelatiah. "I left her with a baby in her arms. If you are David Matson, your right to her is outlawed; at any rate she is mine, and I am not the man to give her up."

"God is great!" said poor David Matson, unconsciously repeating the familiar words of Moslem submission. "His will be done. I loved her, but I shall never see her sain. Give these with my blessing.

mission. "His will be done. I loved her, but I shall never see her again. Give these, with my blessing, to the good woman and the boys," and he handed over, with a sigh, the little bundle containing the gifts for his wife and children.

He shooks bands with his rival. "Pelatiab," he said, looking back as he left the ship, "be kind to Anna and my boys."

"Ay, ay, sir!" responded the sailor, in a careless tone. He watched the poor man passing slowly up the narrow-street until out of sight. "It's a hard case for old David," he said, helping himself to a fresh cud of tobacco; "but I'm glad I've seen the last of him."

the story of her husband, and laid his gifts in her lap. She did not shriek nor faint, for she was a healthy woman, with strong nerves; but she stole away and wept bitterly. She lived many years after, but could never be persuaded to wear the pretty shawl which the husband of her youth had sent as his farewell gift. There is, however, a tradition that in accordance gift. There is, however, a tradition that, in accordance with her dying wish, it was wrapped about her poor old shoulders in the coffin, and buried with her.

The little old bull's-eye watch, which is stil in the possession of one of her grandchildren, is now all that remains to tell of Pavid Matson—the lost man—Our Young Folks.

"SWEAR NOT AT ALL." "Swear not at all." My ear is pained,
To hear Jehovah's name profuned.

Swear not at all," for so said Christ,
Whose words were ever gems unpriced
This law the child of God proclaims— This law the child of God proclaims—
"Above all things, swear not," said James.
That message was of priceless worth—
"God's throne is heaven—his footstool earth."
Swear not by these—before that throne
Our words, our very thoughts are known.
Swear not by thine own hand or head
Not by the living or the dead;
Nor yet thy life, nor soul, nor bealth,
Nor yet the glittering phantom—wealth. yet the glittering phantom—wea swear by earth; as we explore, God's footprints tells on every shore. Nor by the stars nor orb of day, Nor gems that pave the milky way, Nor yet more distant realms above, Made vocal by Jehovah's love. Not by the Saints nor Scraphim; These are of God, and Bow TO HIM. Not by the balmy breath of Spring, Nor feathered songsters on the wing. Not by the monsters of the deep Not by the monsters of the deep Nor raging storms that o'er us sweep, Nor by the lightning's flash on high, Nor by the thunder roaring by. Not by angelic harp nor lyre; And never on the Atlantic wire. Nor by the King, nor Queen, or both,

Nor yet by any other oath. "SWEAR NOT AT ALL." For know, my friend, that when you swear You pray, but you reverse your prayer. While you blassheme your "God and King His answer may be on the wing.
That golden engine, fervent prayer,
With swiftness rolls—beware! beware
Why then reverse the wheels, and roll

Biographical.

Mrs. Sarah Butler, wife of John Butler, died in Hamilton, Jan. 25, aged 90 years and 9 months. She was born in Hamilton, and passed the whole of her long life on the same spot where she was born. Although of a slender constitution and rather feeble health, she was permitted by a kind Providence and by great temperance and self-denial to prolong her life much beyond the usual period. With all her privations and sufferings, she was willing to live till God saw fit to call her home. Her motto was "to live as long as she could and as well as she could."

For the last thirteen years of her life she was in a great measure deprived of the faculty of sight; but she endured this great privation as well as her other trials with exemplary fortitude and patience. She never attered a word of complaint, but would frequently say, "It is the Lord's will that I should be deprived of this faculty, and I ought to be, and think I am; submissive." She was an exemplary and consistent member of the Congregational Church in her native place for the last thirty four years. She took the most delight in the society of Christians, and of those who were willing to converse chiefly about spiritual things. Her memory and all her other faculties she retained unimpaired till near the close of life, and kept up her interest in passing events till the last.

Such an example of patience under long years of privation and suffering, is worthy of imitation. Her trust in God and acquiescence in his will were at all times remarkable. She was a kind parent and faithfull friend; always ready to minister to the wants of others, and more enxious for their comfort and happiness than for her own convenience or pleasure. After having served her generation faithfully she was permitted to depart in peace without a struggle.

N. B. B. For the last thirteen years of her life she was in a great out a struggle.

Hamilton, Mass., March 1.

CAPT. JOSIAH FRENCH died in Solon, Me., Dec. 24, aged 89 years and 10 months. He was born in Salisbury, Mass., March, 1775. He removed to Spauldingtown, now Solon, in 1801. At that time the country was new, subjecting him to those hardships and privations incidental to pioneer life. He was chosen the first town clerk of Solon in 1809, and held important offices in town for twenty-five years. Subsequently his brother Moses of precious memory joined him in this new country. These two families became an important offices in the church for many years. His hospitable mansion has been the preacher's home for sixty years. The Herald has been his constant visitor since its origin. His piety shone in all his life, and was manifest to all. Having filled up his life with usefulness, respected by all, he fell asleep in Jesus.

Solon, Feb. 13.

WILLIAM HAWKINS died in Cumberland, R. I., Jan., 1865, aged 70 years. He was one of our oldest and best members, for many years a devoted and uniform Christian. His piety was of the most genial kind, manifesting itself in his daily life, and in all the public interests of the church. His heart and hand were always ready to every good work. About a year since, while in the city of Providence, his horse took fright, and threw him from his carriage, and he received injuries from which he never recovered, though until the day before his death he was able to attend to some business. He died suddenly, but we have no doubt death found him ready.

T. B. Gurner.

JOHN DEARBORN died in Candia. N. H., Jan. 12, aged 82 years. He united with the people of God in Sandown, and has been for many years a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Many excellent things might be said of him, but "his record is on high," his work is done.

N. L. Chase.

MRS. ELLEN E. CARPENTER died in Charlton, Jan "Soon I shall rest, Yonder's my home."

MR. FREDERICK HUGHES died in East Cambridge, aged 69 years. Father Hughes had been a member of the church for many years, though for some years past he has but occasionally attended church, being quite infirm. He died in East Cambridge, Feb. 17th. His last confinement was but short. His mind was clear, his faith steadfast, and his soul happy. He has passed off to the "rest that remainent to the people of God."

East Cambridge, Feb. 27.

W. H. HATCH. MR. FREDERICK HUGHES died in East Cambridge

Testament, and passing over the rest. I do not think she looks at the lesson during the week, and I know her scholars do not.

Ella. You cannot expect to have an interesting class, if you have such a teacher as that. She is certainly out of her place, when she attempts to impart instruction to her class without having first thoroughly studied the lesson herself.

Mary. Our teacher thinks it is enough for her to being obliged to spend time during the week in studying the lesson.

Ella. Then the best thing she can do is to ask the superintendent to relieve her from duty, for she is superintendent to relieve her from duty, for she is certainly not fif for a Sunday School teacher. But in the class? You say the scholars do not look at

MARY ELIZA THIRRELL died of consumption in Wiscasset, Me., Feb. 11, in her 18th year. Mary "remembered her Creator in the days of her youth," and though called thus early to bid adien to earth, her uniform testimony was, "I would like to live if it were God's will, but am not afraid to die." A few weeks before her death she consecrated herself to God anew in the holy sacrament of Baptism, and now lives, we believe, "forever with the Lord.

Wiscasset, Feb. 28.

SIMON WHITE died in Wiscasset, Me., Dec 26, 1864, aged 60 years. He experienced religion during the "great revival" in 1828, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church the same year. From that covenant hour he lived a faithful Christian. As a class leader he served the church faithfully many years. When death approached it found him ready, for Christ was his, and Christ has triumphed over death. His family, a large circle of relatives, and the church mourn, but Bro. White shouts victory in the temple above.

L. D. WARDWELL. Wiscasset, Feb. 28.

Mrs. Priscilla Yates, wife of William Yates, died in Norway, Ma. Jan. 31, aged 69 years. She had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for more than twenty five years, during which she lived a consistent Christian life. Her last sickness was short, but death found her prepared, and she died in great peace. South Paris, Me., March 3.

A. F. Barnard.

SIMON SHEDD died in Sangerville, Me., Feb. 2, after a severe illness of twelve days, aged 56 years. His end J. C. PRESCOTT. Dexter, Feb. 27.

WILLIAM GILLUM died on Oir's Island, Harpswell, Me., Dec. 22, 1864, sged 84 years. He experienced religion twenty-five years ago, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a worthy member. He loved the class and prayer room. He was confined to his bed for years. The class met at his house a few weeks before his death. He gave good evidence that he was "going home to die no more."

A. Turner. going home to die no more West Harpswell, Feb. 25.

Advertisements.

TILDEN FEMALE SEMINARY. A First Class School for Young Ladies. HIMAM ORGUTT, A.M., Principal. Send for a Circular (giving all particulars) to the

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE affords the ver best advantages for a Classical, Scientific, Commercial and Musical Education. French Conversation and Lewis Gymnastics for Ladies, and Military Drill for Gentlemen daily, without extra charge. A new Gymnasium, costing \$6000. Seventeen instructors. REV. ALONZO FLACK, A.M. Principal, Claverack, Columbia Co., N.Y. 4t Feb 22

PAIRBANKS' PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES.
GENUINE!!!
Accurate, Durable and Convenient.
HAY, COAL, RAILBOAD, PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.
Farmers', Butchers', Grocers', Druggists', Confectioners' and Gold SCALES.
Also, Safes, Patent Alarm Money Drawers, and a complete assortment of Store Furniture.
Our ONLY warehouse in Bostow is assortment of Store Furniture.
Our ONLY warehouse in Boston is
118 MILK STREET, Corner of Batterymarch Street.
April 29
FAIRBANKS & BROWN.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Acquired Capital, \$6,030,544.

Received for Premiums and Interest the past year, \$1,809,713

Amount of Losses, Paid in Pividends the past year, 203,370

Total amount of Losses paid to Feb. 1, 1863, 3,470,382

Am't rec'd for Interest the past year, 5,2499,137

Am't of Losses (101 lives) \$52,349 05

Excess of Interest received over losses,

Dividends declareds declared the past year, 59 per cent.
Dividend of Profits declared annually on the first day of February, Exclusively for the Baseft of the Insured.

EDWIN RAY, General Agent.

BOSTON OFFICE, NO. 20 STATE STREET.

May 30

DR. WILLIAMS' VEGETABLE BITTERS. The People's remedy. Try it, and, if it does not prove to be all that is claimed for it, then condemn it. This medicine warranted to cure and eradicate from the system, Liver Complaint, that main wheel of so many diseases; and warranted to cure Jaundice in its worst forms, all Billious Diseases, and Fonl Stomach, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Humors of the Blood plaint, that main wheel of so many diseases; and warranted to cure Jaundiec in its worst forms, all Billious Diseases, and Foul Stomach, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Humors of the Blood and Skin, Indigestion, Headaches, Disziness, Piles, Fever and Ague, and all kindred complaints.

KELSEY'S VEGETABLE PAIN EXTRACTOR, warranted to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains of all Kinds, Throat Distemper, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus or Cramps, and other similar complaiots.

Prepared exclusively by DR. H. KELSEY, Lowell, Mass., and for sale by GEO. C. GOODWIN & Co., and M. S. BURR & Co., Boston.

PROTECTION PROM CANKER WORMS!
SAVE YOUR TREES!
Attention is called to ORDWAY'S PATENT TREE
PROTECTOR, warranted to prevent the GRUB of the Canker Worm ascending trees. It operates with absolute certainty. Trials have been made at rooms of the ESSEX INSTITUTE, SALEM, and in open fields, with most perfect success, it is simple, easily affixed to the tree, and requires neither Oil. Tar or Liquid.
Circulars of testimonials and instructions may be had of E.
Circulars of testimonials and instructions may be had of E. Oll. Tar or Liquid. Circulars of testimonials and instructions may be had of E. D. GOODRICH, at Office of Dover Stamping Co., 67 Black-stone Street, Boston, General Agent for New England States, except E-sex County, Mass.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN. By authority of the Sechas assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale o United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three tenth per cent. interest per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN. are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent. Gold Bearing Bonds. These Bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent including gold interest from November, which makes the a-tual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interthat profit on the reason, per annum, besides its exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to thre per cent. more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached t

One cent per day on a \$50 note.

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of th
country may be afforded facilities for taking the Loan, th
National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers through ble for the delivery of the notes for which they receiv

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE. THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COM

136 per cent, of premium para in its version of the Company, and premium may be paid quarterly or semi-annually, when dered, and the amounts not too small.

Forms of application and pamphlets of the Company, and a reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the Company, or forwarded by mail, if written for, post-paid.

Williard Phillips, Pres't, Charles Hubbard, Sewell Tappan, George H. Folger, Thos. A. Dexter, Homer Bartlett, Francis C, Lowell, Folger, W. B. Reynolds, James S. Amory, W. M. W. MORLAND, Medical Examiner.

Feb 12

KENNEDY'S BALT-RHEUM CINTMENT

Get 5

GTONINGTON LINE. Inland Route via Groton for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, etc. The Shortest and Most Direct Route! Cars leave Station of the Boston and Providence Railroad, for Steamer COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. Williams, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for Steamer Pigmouth Rock, Capt. I. C. Geer, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 53 o'clock, P. M. Cars arrive at the Boat at 53, P. M. Landing in New York at Fier No. 18 North River, foot of Cortland Street, connecting with all Railroad and Steamboat Lines for the North, South and West.

Tickets Furnished and Baggage Checked to New York, Thiladelphia, Pittsburg, Pa., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., Dunkirk and Baffalo, N. Y., and the West.

Trains leave New York for Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, 8.60, A. M., 10.00, A. M., (? A. M., 4.00 P. M., 80.00, P. M., Philadelphia only, 7.30, F. M., 12 P. M.

Beamer Berths and State Rooms obtained at 76 Washington Street, and at the Boston and Frovidence Railroad Battion, Pleasant Street, foot of the Common.

JOHN O. FRESBREY, AGENT,

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Advertisements.

CORN EXCHANGE PETROLEUM CO., OF

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA. Capital, \$600,000, in 120,000 shares of \$5.00 each. WORKING CAPITAL. \$100,000. CASH, \$50,000. RESERVED STOCK, 10,000 SHARES.

bscription Price and Par Value being the same, st olders are exempt from the personal liability they would otherwise be subject to.

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COUNSEL,-JAMES M. KEITH, Esq. The choice lands of the Company are of the richest kind and furnish boring territory in what is considered the sures of the Oil Region for over 300 wells, with good oil lands o less developed character for 200 wells more. With sixteer wells going down, there can be no doubt of some splendid

For further information, maps, and prospectuses, apply to J. H. CLAPP & CO., Bankers, 37 State Street, Boston; ALFORD DYER, Esq., Portland, Me.; L. ROBRETS, of L. Roberts & Co., South Street, N. Y.; J. N. BURLEIGH, Where Subscription Books are now open. J. H. CLAPP & CO.,

BANKERS,

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BOSTON. ATTENTION EVERYBODY! GREAT SALI BOOTS AND SHOES AT RETAIL!

Tenth Annual Closing out Sale at GOLDTHWAIT'S BOOT AND SHOE DEPOT, CORNER OF HANOVER AND BLACKSTONE STREETS NOW IN THE FULL TIDE OF SUCCESS! GOODS

urplus stock, even at a sacrifice.
You may rest assured this is your opportunity, if in way
of Boots and Shoes, and one which seldom occurs.
Bead the following list of prices, at which we are selling me of the goods in our stock, and compare it with wh you are paying for similar goods clsewhere; then bear it mind we intend closing out a stock of

Men's Calf tap-soled Boots at \$4 to \$6. Men's Thick Boots at \$3 to \$5. Boy's Thick Boots at \$2 to \$3. Boy's Kip Grained and Calf Boots at \$2.50 to \$4. Ladies' Calf Sewed pat. tip Balmorals at \$2.50 to \$3.50. Ladies' Grained Pegged pat. tip Balmorals at \$2 to \$2.50. Ladies' Leather Lace Boots, \$1.25 to \$1.75. Ladles' Serge Balmorals and Congress, \$1.50 to \$2.50.
Misses' Stout Leather Boots, \$1.25 to \$2.
Misses' Serge D. S. Boots, \$1.75 to \$2. Children's Boots and Shoes, in great variety, very low. The above are but a small item in the list of our imm

We wish it understood that for a short time our SELL! SELL!! SELL!!! WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

J. L. GOLDTHWAIT, COR. OF HANOVER AND BLACKSTONE STS. SUFFOLK AND OIL CREEK PETROLEUM

CAPITAL STOCK \$350,000. Subscription Price \$3.50 per Share, \$50,000 WORKING CAPITAL.

The Stock is not put at a Pictitious Price. It is not a Stock offered at the greatly inflated Oil price sold at a reduction of one half, by which reduction

Organized under the Laws of Massachusetts, The Properties of this Company are situated in the heart of the Oil Counties of Pennsylvania, on Oil Creek, and adjacent to the properties of the Indian Spring Oil Company, on Oil Creek and in Alleghany County, New York, and consists of eight different properties, containing 708 acres. Full descrip-tions and maps of the same furnished at offices of subscription,

tions and maps of the same turnished at onces of subscription or mailed to parties requesting them.

The foregoing properties have been selected with great care and from the choice locations and great extent of territory the Company, if thought desirable, can sell portions or gran Oil Creek and its tributaries. The Officers of the Company, in placing this property upon the Stock Market of New England, have full confidence that no properties yet offered are superior, or any out of which larger and more certain dividends may be at once expected, as the prompt prosecution of the oil business, and extreme efforts will be given faithfully to the full development of this valuable property.

Subscription Books for signatures are now opened at the office of L. H. STRAW, Treasurer, 47 Congress Street; JOS W. DAVIS, Banker, 25 State Street; LOMBARD & GORE 99 State Street: and JESSE A. LOCKE. 46 Congress Street. 99 State Street; and JESSE A. LOCKE, 46 Congress Street

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC Price of Single Boxes-Cen

Assession of the season of the feeding of the season of th

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case, and Book, complete,
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prepared to perform any operation in DENTISTRY is highly satisfactory and skillful manner, at his office, No Tremont Row. Having had extensive experience, and have excellent facilities, with a location central and convenient and proposed and the proposed satisfactory of the proposed satisfactory

THE SACRED HARMONIUM: A Collection of Hymns and Tunes, original and selected, adapted to Revival Meetings, and all occasions of Religious Worship, By Rev. J. W. Dadmun and Rev. L. Hartsough. 64 pages, 8vo. Price 30 cts., \$2.75 per doz. Sent by mail for 2 cents each additional.

JAMES P. MAGEE, Agent, Feb 22

4t

5 Cornhill, Boston.

Advertisements.

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Diabetes, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder. CONSTITUTION WATER

Has been pronounced by the Medical Faculty, and the public, to be the most wonderful remedy for the permanent cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder that It is not a Mineral Water. It is from experience that Constitution Water has emanated, and we now say let no man doubt, when a single bottle has been known to cure diseases which the best medical talent in this country has failed to

A remedy possessing the virtues of Constitution Water A remedy possessing the virtues of Constitution waser cannot be classed under "quack" preparations as it is now used by the most scientific practitioners in this city. It is only second-class physicians that cry down popular remedies, while the better skilled make use of every means to accomwith the truth.

hat could not shock the most delicate organization, but we receive so many communications from persons for which Constitution Water is adapted, and of whose disease no mention has been made, that we have come to the conclusion that if the remedy is capable of producing a cure, no matter what the disease may be, it should be made known. The medicine is put up for the public, and there should be no

We would say, Constitution water is not like a gilded pill, made to suit the eye and taste; it is a Medicine, in every sense of the term, placed in the hands of the people, for their relief, and if taken according to the directions, it will in every case produce a radical cure. We would say that the directions in regard to diet, etc., relate only to the disease under which

Is a disease of the stomach and liver, acting through the Is a disease of the stomach and liver, acting through the kidneys, and its, without doubt, the most obstinate disease, except consumption, that affects the human constitu ion. We have no space for discussing causes, but will state that the effect of the disease is the conversion of the starchy principle (or vegetable portion of the food) into sugar, which stimulates the kidneys to an excessive secretion of water. Many persons suffer from this disease who are ignorant of it; that is, they pass large quantities during the day, and are obliged to get up from one to affect or twenty times during the night. No notice is taken of it until their attention is called to the large discharge of water, and often when it is so far advanced as to be beyond the control of ordinary remedies. Another symptom is the great thirst which, when the disease is fully established, is intolerable—the patient drinks constantly without being satisfied; also dryness of the mouth, eracking of

remedy for diabetes, and we have as much confidence that it is a specific as we have that opium will produce sleep, and truthfully say that it has cured every case in which it has STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICK

Diseases arising from a faulty secretion-in the one case being too little, and accompanied by severe pain, and the other a too profuse secretion, which will be speedily cured by the Con-There is another class of symptoms arising from irregular ties, which physicians call Nervousness, which word cover

ities, which physicians call Nervousness, which word covers up much ignorance, and in nine cases out of ten the doctor does not really know whether the symptoms are the disease, or the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate them here. I speak more particularly of Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Impaired Memory, Wakefulness, Flashes of Heat, Languor, Lassitude, and Dimness of Vision.

These irregularities are the cause of frequently recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the dimness of the seeds of s without an effort being made to assist nature, the diff becomes chronic, the patient gradually loses her appe

ERITATION OF BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF AND CATABRH OF BLADDER. Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Con-stitution Water will relieve you like magic.

PHYSICIANS

CONSTITUTION WATER DIURETICS Irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use so

READ! READ!! READ!!! DR. WM. H. GREGG. Dear Sir:—In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight, During the month of July, 1861. I procured two hottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using them I ex-perienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely ared; soon after regaining my usual good health.

BOSTON CORNERS, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1861. WM. H. GREGE & CO.

Gents:—I freely give you liberty to make use of the following certificate of the value of CONSTITUTION WATER, which
I can recommend in the highest manner:

My wife was attacked with pain in the shoulders, whole length of the back, and in her limbs, with Palpitation of the Heart and Irritation of the Biadder. I called a physician, physicians I could find, who attended her for about nine months, and while she was under his care she did not suffer quite as much pain. He finally gave her up, and said, "her case was incurable. For," said he, "she has such a combina-tion of complaints that medicine given for one operates against some other of her difficulties." About this time she comstred effect, and she kept on improving rapidly under its treatment, and now superintends entirely her domestic affairs. She has not taken any of the Constitution WATER

WEATHERSFIELD, Conn., March 2, 1863. DR. W. H. GREGG. Dear Sir :- Having seen your adver Dn. W. H. Greeg. Dear Sir:—Having seen your adver-tisement of "Constitution Water," recommended for Inflam-mation of the Kidneys and Irritation of the Bladder, having suffered for the past three years, and tried the skill of a num-ber of physicians with only temporary relief, I was induced to try your medicine. I procured one bottle of your Agents at Hartford, Messrs. Lee, Sisson & Co., and when I had used half of it, to my surprise I found a great change in my health. I have used two bottles of it, and am where I never expected to be in my life, well, and in good spirits. I cannot express my gratitade for it; I feel that it is all and more than you recommend it to be. May the blessing of God ever attend recommend it to be. May the blessing of God ever atten-you in your labor of love, You'rs truly, LEONARD S. BIGELOW.

THESE ARE FACTS ENOUGH. We present the CONSTITUTION WATER to the public with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases for which it has been found so eminently successful in curing; and we trust that we thall be rewarded for our

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. WILLIAM H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff Street, New York.

These new style Machines are RAFID and NOISELESS, and more simple, easily learned, and operated than any others in use. They will hem, fell, stitch, run, bind and gather, in the most superior manner, sewing from two ordinary spools the finest muglin or heaviest cloth with equal facility, using either silk, linen thread or spool cotton, and makes a seam as clastic as the fabric used. PRICE, FORTY-FIVE DOLLARS. SALESBOOM, NO 106 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON.

THE GREAT GERMAN HEILMITTEL WILL COUGHS AND COLDS. G. G. HEILMITTEL CATARRH AND BRONCHITIS.

For sale by all Druggials. P. ice per Bottle, \$2.
WEEKS & POTTER,

THE USE OF RILL'S REMEDY in Diphi has saved hundreds of lives.

It has cured "Fungus Tumors."

It has cured Neuragis in its worst forms.

It has cured Chronic Diarrhes.

It has cured all forms of Bowel Complaints.

It has done more to relieve pain and destroy Inflamman I ever advertised.

Advertisements.

DR. E. G. GOULD'S PIN WORM SYRUD PR. E. G. GOUDES FIR WORM SYRUPFew medical compounds, have met with an great sees, in the last few years, as the above celebrated worms
from the last few years, as the above celebrated worms
fife time, are relicred and entirely cared. Children who had
tried all other remedies in vain, are immediately relieved of
these dangerous pests.
(It acts as a Cathartic, and the heaith of adult or child is at
once improved by the use of this Syrup.)
Let no family be without a bottle in the house.
At wholesale in Boston by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO.
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FARMS IN ILLINOIS. 900,000 ACRES OF THE

BEST FARMING LANDS,

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILEOAD COMPANY,
IN TRACTS TO SUIT PURCHASEES,

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The Illinois Central Baliroad extends from Dunleith, in the northwestern part of the State, to Cairo, in the extreme southern part, with a branch from Centralia, one hundred and thirteen miles north of Cairo, to Chicago, on the shore of Lake Michigan—altogether a length of 704 miles—and the almost the soffered for sale is aituated upon either side of the track, in no instance at a greater distance than fiften miles.

Grain-Stock Raising.

Pre-em' nently the first in the list of grain exporting States. Illinois is also the great cattle State of the Union. Its fertle prairies are well adapted by nature to the raising of cattle, sheep, ho sees and mules; and in the important interest por packing, it is far in advance of every other State. The seeding of heap prairie lands to tame grasses for pasturage or hay, offers to farmers with capital the most profitable results. The hay or up of Illinois in 1804 is estimated at 2,106,725 ton, which is mr re than half a million tons larger than the crop of any other State, excepting only New York.

Cotton, Tobacco, Flax.

Almost all the fruits of the temperate latitude are produce in Illinois. Peaches, pears, plums, strawberries, and ere-variety of garden vegetables, are produced in great abu-dance in the central and southern districts of the State, as are supplied to Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, the clear railway facilities induring a quick market in all the The mineral wealth of Illinois exceeds computation. Its lead mines are as rich as any hitherto discovered. Immense coal deposits are mined at various points contiguous to the railroad. Quarries of fine limestone are found in various localities; and iron, copper and zinc are among the mineral treasures as yet barely touched.

Lumber.

Lumber.

Lumber.

While Illinois is destitute of pine, the forests abound in oak, expenses. black wainut and poplar; and in Southern Illinois the lumbering tusicoses is a large and profitable one. May saw mills are in operation near the railway stations, and building materials are furnished at extremely low rates. For several years Chicago has ranked as the cheapest as well so one of the largest lumber markets of the country, water communication being direct with the great pine districts of the North.

Inducements to Settlers. The attention of persons, whose limited means forbid burchase of a homestead in the older States, is particular nyited to these lands. Within ten years the Illinois Company has sold 1,400,000 acres, to more that 300 actual settlers; and during the last year 264,422 acres arger aggregate of sales than it any one year since the oping of the road. The farms are sold in tracts of forty eighty acres, suited to the settler with limited capital, of agree tracts, as may be required by the canicalit and six eighty acres, suited to the settler with infinite capital larger tracts, as may be required by the capitalit and raiser. The soil is of unaurpassed fertility; the clin healthy; taxes are low; churches and schools are been abundant throughout the length and breadth of the State communication with all the great market is made

Prices and Terms of Payment.

EXAMPLE.

Forty acres at \$10 per acre, on short credit; one quarter cash down—balance, one, two and ix per cent. interest, in advance, each year. Ash Payment,

Payment in one year,

Payment in two years,

Payment in three years,

The same Land

The same Land may be Purchased for \$360 in Cash.

Full information on all points, together with maps, showing the exact location of Lands, will be furnished on applied tion, in person or by letter, to LAND COMMISSIONER. LAND COMMISSIONER,
Illinois Central R. E. Co., Chicago, Ill.
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1865! BELLE-MONTE PATENT HOOF CORSETS, AND SKIRT SUPPORTERS. THE CELEBRATED BELLE-MONTE PATENT HOOP SKIRTS, are, without question, the most elegant and durable skiric ever introduced. The new Styles for 1855 are superior to an heretofore produced. The Belle-Monte Patent Cornet as Skirt Supporter is an elegant Corset, to which is attached simple and practical Skirt Supporter. This is the most perfect article for the purpose intended, ever offered in the mixet, and Ladies who value health, grace and comfort, will not do without them.

CORSETS.

THE BELEE-MONTE PATENT

CORSETS.

ar taking the place of all others. They are made in variest grades, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10 and 13.

The Belle-Monte No. 1 is the most elegant Corset error of fered to the American people, and those who have habitally bought FRENCH GOODS at EXORBITANT PRICES, will save money and add to their own compropr and GRACE, by patronizing HOME MANUFACTURE in this instance.

The Belle-Monte No. 2 and 3 Corsets, are perfect in firm and of beautiful finish, and sold at very moderate price. The work of the contradiction of the first properties of the market, and are superior to many that are shown in the market, and are superior to many that are shown a FIRST CLASS GOODS.

The proprietors do not hesitate to claim, without fear of contradiction, that the goods manufactured by themselves in

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For sale by M. S. BURR & CO., 26 Tremont Street, B TRUTH, WORD FOR WORD. Test this-bl your own judge. Messrs. CRADDOCK & CO.—GENTS.: I am satisfied of the merits of INDIAN HEMP. Has raised me from the "dead," as it were, where CONSUMTION had so nearly placed me. Your Syrup, Pills, and Oliment has done for me what nothing else did or could done stored me to health and life, when I had resigned myself the "mortal change." Inclosed is 810 for another supply. Yours,
Richmond, Lincoln Co., Maine, May 16, 1864. Richmond, Lincoln Co., Maine, May 16, 1866.

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